

Niagara Escarpment Plan Review

Proposed Revisions to the Niagara Escarpment Plan



January 1991

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

This is a combination of two documents, presented in a two-column format for easy comparison.

The left column is the Niagara Escarpment Plan, as approved in 1985.

The right column is the Niagara Escarpment Plan Review, incorporating changes proposed by the Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC). Changes are highlighted in gray.

The Review also includes attached Maps 1 to 10.

The notations on the far right refer to background studies prepared by the NEC in late 1990. These are available for examination at NEC offices in Grimsby, Georgetown and Thornbury.

The NEC is circulating this document to the general public, municipalities and other interested parties.

Comments should be sent to:

Plan Review
Niagara Escarpment Commission
232 Guelph Street
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4B1

Please make your submission no later than May 31, 1991.

If you have any questions, feel free to call us at:

(416) 877-5191 Georgetown
(416) 945-9235 Grimsby
(519) 599-3340 Thornbury



Ontario



Niagara
Escarpment
Commission

Commission de
l'escarpement
du Niagara

232 Guelph Street
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4B1

(416) 877-5191

232, rue Guelph
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 4B1

(416) 877-5191

ERRATA (PRD) - April 1991

**Re: The Proposed Niagara Escarpment Plan Review Document
- January 1991**

A) Page 17

In the right hand column add the following Escarpment Protection Area Permitted Use as #17:

17. The Bruce Trail Corridor, including the pedestrian footpath and, where necessary, bridges, boardwalks and other trail-related constructions and unserviced Overnight Rest Areas and Access Points for Bruce Trail users.

The Permitted Uses which follow should be renumbered accordingly (i.e., 18, 19, 20 & 21).

B) Page 45

In the right hand column under Objective # 3 for Mineral Resource Extraction Area modify the words "Part 1.5" in the last line to "Part 1.6".

C) Page 50

In the right hand column under subsection 8 insert "/80" to follow the words "Regulation 685" and the words, "are met" to follow the word "amended" so that the line reads:

- Regulation 685/80, as amended, are met.

D) Page 54

In the right hand column under sub-section 1 in Part 2.5 add an "s" to the word "Area" in the 4th line so that the line reads:

- Escarpment Recreation Areas.

E) Page 57

In the right hand column insert the following new sub-section to Part 2.5 as # 13:

13. Where a portion of an original township lot or half township lot, where the original township lot is 80 ha (200 ac.) lies outside the Plan area, the lots created outside the Plan area will be considered previous severances.

The sub-sections which follow should be renumbered accordingly (i.e. 14, 15, 16 & 17).

F) Page 57

In the right hand column under sub-section 25 b) (formerly 14 b)) add the line "and since June 12, 1975, from both the Niagara Escarpment Commission and the Municipality" to the end of the sentence so that the sub-section reads:

- 15 b) that all the dwellings on the property are legally existing uses and have received approval from the municipality, and since June 12, 1975, from both the Niagara Escarpment Commission and the municipality.

G) Page 63

In the right hand column under the water quality the word "of" in sub-section 9 a) i) should be changed to "on" so that the line reads:

- i) The impact on water quality and quantity.

H) Page 90

In the right hand column the words " conservation area" which follow the line "Pretty River Valley" should be changed to "Provincial Park" so that the lines read:

- Pretty River Valley
Provincial Park

References:

The following background studies are the basis for the Proposed Revisions to the Niagara Escarpment Plan incorporated in the Plan Review:

PR #1	Municipal Official Plans
PR #2	Density Approach
PR #3	Retirement Lot Policy
PR #4	Second Dwellings
PR #5	New Lots for Agricultural Purposes
PR #6	Infilling
PR #7	Recreation of Original Township Lot
PR #8	Food Land Guidelines
PR #9	Plans of Subdivision
PR #10	Minor Urban Centres
PR #11	Mineral Resource Extraction
PR #12	Commercial Development
PR #13	Parks System
PR #14	Heritage Resources
PR #15	Ponds
PR #16	Contour Changes
PR #17	Provincial Policy Statements
PR #18	Escarpment Link
PR #19	Kolapore Uplands
PR #20	Housekeeping
PR #21	Comments Received

**NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLAN
FIVE YEAR REVIEW DOCUMENT**

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The Niagara Escarpment Plan**INTRODUCTION****The Niagara Escarpment**

The Niagara Escarpment includes a variety of topographic features and land uses extending 725 kilometres from Queenston on the Niagara River to the islands off Tobermory on the Bruce Peninsula.

The particular combination of geological and ecological features along the Niagara Escarpment results in a landscape unequalled in Canada. It is also a source of some of southern Ontario's prime rivers and streams and one of the province's principal outdoor recreation areas.

Man's impact on this environment is reflected in a variety of ways. The Escarpment area is the site of a large mineral aggregate extraction industry. Demand for permanent and seasonal residences in many areas is intense. Farming ranges from the cultivation of tender fruit and specialty crops in the Niagara Peninsula to the raising of beef cattle in Bruce County while the proximity to Ontario's largest population centres makes the Escarpment a popular tourist destination.

The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act established a planning process to ensure that the area would be

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Man's impact on this environment is reflected in a variety of ways. The Escarpment area is the site of a large mineral aggregate extraction industry. Demand for permanent and seasonal residences in many areas is intense. Farming ranges from the cultivation of tender fruit and specialty crops in the Niagara Peninsula to the raising of beef cattle in Bruce County while the proximity to Ontario's largest population centres makes the Escarpment a popular tourist destination. Many archaeological sites and historical homes and buildings reflect in a richly picturesque and valuable way the development of the current landscape and economy of the area.

The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act established a planning process to ensure that the area would be

Notes

PR# 14

protected. From this emerged the Niagara Escarpment Plan which serves as a framework of objectives and policies to strike a balance between development, preservation and the enjoyment of this important resource.

How to Read This Plan

The Niagara Escarpment Plan is composed of three parts and appendices and Maps 1-9. The policies contained in the Plan document and land-use designations on Maps 1-9 are those approved by Cabinet on June 12, 1985.

Part 1 This section contains land-use policies including a general policy statement on the interpretation of plan and land-use designation boundaries. Seven land-use designations explain how land shall be used throughout the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan. For each designation, objectives are outlined followed by the criteria applied in their mapping. Uses permitted and lot creation policies for each designation are stated.

Part 2 This section contains Development Criteria which determine how a proposed development (i.e. a permitted use) should be carried out.

Parts 1 and 2 should be read in conjunction with each other.

If you are proposing a development in the area of the

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How to Read This Plan

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PR #13

Part 1 This section contains land-use policies including the purpose of the Plan, the interpretation of Plan boundaries, the status of official plans and by-laws, the land-use designations and the policies governing Plan amendments.

Seven land-use designations explain how land shall be used throughout the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan. For each designation, objectives are outlined followed by the criteria applied in their mapping. Uses permitted and lot creation policies for each designation are stated.

Part 2 This section contains Development Criteria which determine how a proposed development (i.e. a permitted use) should be carried out.

Parts 1 and 2 should be read in conjunction with each other.

If you are proposing a development in the area of the

Niagara Escarpment Plan, you should:

- a) determine what land-use designation applies to your land by referring to the appropriate map in the Maps 1 to 9 of the Plan;
- b) determine whether your proposed development is a permitted use in that designation by referring to Part 1 of the Plan; and
- c) consult the Development Criteria in Part 2 prior to applying for planning permission to proceed with your development.

Part 3 Part 3 describes the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

Two appendices are included in the Plan as follows:

Appendix 1 A description of the parks within the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

Appendix 2 Definitions

Maps 1 to 9 accompany each copy of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

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PR #13

Part 1 - Land Use Policies

1.1 Purpose

Notes

The purpose of this Plan is to provide for the long-term maintenance of the natural environment of the Niagara Escarpment and land in its vicinity. The policies, objectives and development criteria provide a framework within which the compatibility of all developments can be assessed.

PR #16

1.1 Interpretation of Boundaries

The outer boundary of the area covered by the Niagara Escarpment Plan is fixed and inflexible, and can be changed only by a Plan amendment. It is formed by a combination of such features as roads, railways, electrical transmission lines, municipal and property boundaries, lot lines, rivers and topographic features.

The internal boundaries between designations within the Plan, however, are less definite except where they are formed by such facilities as roads, railways, and electrical transmission lines. These internal boundaries, shown at a scale of 1:50,000, are not intended to be site specific and should not be used for accurate measurement. The exact delineation of designation boundaries on specific sites will be done by the implementing body through the application of the designation criteria (see Part 1) utilizing the most detailed or up-to-date information available and site inspections. Such designation

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boundary interpretations will not require amendments to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

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Municipal Official Plans

PR #1

Where a municipal official plan or, where applicable, a zoning by-law is more restrictive than the Niagara Escarpment Plan and is not in conflict with the Plan, the official plan or by-law shall prevail and be deemed to be the policy of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

1.2 Land Use Designations

The area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan has been allocated among the following seven land-use designations:

- .Escarpment Natural Area
- .Escarpment Protection Area
- .Escarpment Rural Area
- .Minor Urban Centre
- .Urban Area
- .Escarpment Recreation Area
- .Mineral Resource Extraction Area

The land-use designations are shown on Maps 1 to 9 of the Plan.

This part of the Plan explains the policies associated with each of these designations and the way in which land may be used throughout the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

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The area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan has been allocated among the following seven land-use designations:

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1.3 Plan Amendments

Notes

Section 10(5) of The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act requires that amendments to the Niagara Escarpment Plan be justified.

PR #11

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The justification for a proposed amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan means the rationale for the amendment, and includes reasons, arguments or evidence in support of the change to the Plan proposed through the amendment.

Justification shall be based on the purpose and objectives of The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act and the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Justification includes public need. Appropriate information on public need must be submitted.

Public need is defined broadly to mean that which is deemed necessary to the public interest after all alternatives have been considered.

When addressing public need the application must illustrate that it is essential to locate the use within the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan on the basis that there are no alternative sites outside the Plan Area or within appropriate designations within the Plan Area to satisfy the demand for the use.

The following outlines the criteria to be applied to specific amendments:

1.3.1 Second Dwellings

Where more than one dwelling is proposed on a lot, the following criteria for an amendment shall be applied:

1. A second or additional dwelling(s) shall be considered on the basis of the density provisions allowed by the New Lots policy of the applicable designation(s).
2. Conformity with Part 2, Development Criteria.
3. The justification and need for the proposed amendment within the context of the Purpose and Objectives of the Act and the Plan.

PR #11

1.3.2 Mineral Resources**New Mineral Resource Extraction Areas**

1. Except for small-scale licensed pits or quarries, owned and operated by the local municipality (e.g., township, town) for municipal purposes and subject to Part 1.6 (an amendment to the Plan) and Part 2.11, no new Mineral Resource Extraction Areas shall be permitted in the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
2. Notwithstanding the above, no new Mineral Resource Extraction Areas or the expansion of existing Mineral Resource Extraction

Areas shall be permitted in the Escarpment Natural Area or the Escarpment Protection Area.

After Uses

1. All after uses, other than progressive rehabilitation, shall require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan and shall be subject to a redesignation of the Mineral Resource Extraction Area designation to the applicable Niagara Escarpment Plan designation as determined through the application of the criteria for designation contained in the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
2. After uses of the Mineral Resource Extraction Area shall be in conformity with the objectives and permitted uses of the applicable redesignation of the Plan as determined through subsection 1.
3. The after use shall provide for a balanced ecosystem which would be sustained without continued ongoing intervention or manipulation or through major physical management (e.g., continuation of dewatering).
4. The site shall be rehabilitated to an overall biological state that would be equal to or enhance the diversity of the original ecosystem occupying the site prior to extraction.
5. After uses shall be compatible with and have minimal impact upon the surrounding existing uses.

6. After uses shall be subject to conformity with Part 2, Development Criteria.

1.3 Escarpment Natural Area

Escarpment features and associated stream valleys, wetlands and forests which are relatively undisturbed are included within this designation. These contain important plant and animal habitats and geological features and are the most significant natural and scenic areas of the Escarpment. The policy aims to maintain these natural areas.

Objectives

1. To maintain the most natural Escarpment features, stream valleys, wetlands and related significant natural areas.
2. To encourage compatible recreation and conservation activities.
3. To maintain and enhance the landscape quality of Escarpment features.

Criteria for Designation

1. The least disturbed Escarpment slopes and related landforms associated with the underlying bedrock.
2. Where forest lands abut the Escarpment, the designation extends 300 metres (1,000 feet) back from the brow of the Escarpment slope (e.g. Bruce Peninsula).
3. The most significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (Life Science).

1.4 Escarpment Natural Area

Escarpment features and associated stream valleys, wetlands and forests which are relatively undisturbed are included within this designation. These contain important plant and animal habitats, geological features and cultural heritage resources and are the most significant natural and scenic areas of the Escarpment. The policy aims to maintain these natural areas.

PR #14

Objectives

1. To maintain the most natural Escarpment features, stream valleys, wetlands, related significant natural areas and associated cultural heritage features.
2. To encourage compatible recreation and conservation activities.
3. To maintain and enhance the landscape quality of Escarpment features.

PR #14

Criteria for Designation

1. The least disturbed Escarpment slopes and related landforms associated with the underlying bedrock.
2. Where forest lands abut the Escarpment, the designation includes the forested lands 300 metres (1,000 feet) back from the brow of the Escarpment (e.g., Bruce Peninsula).
3. The most significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (Life Science).

PR #20

4. The most significant stream valleys and wetlands associated with the Escarpment.

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Existing agricultural operations.
2. Existing uses.
3. Single-family dwellings.
4. Non-intensive recreation uses such as nature viewing and trail activities except the use of trail bikes and all-terrain vehicles.
5. Forest, wildlife and fisheries management.
6. Archaeological activities.
7. Essential transportation and utility facilities.
8. Accessory buildings, structures and facilities (e.g. a garage or farm pond) and site modifications required to accommodate them.
9. Incidental uses (e.g. swimming pools, tennis courts) and site modifications required to accommodate them, provided that the impact on the natural environment is minimal.
10. Uses permitted in approved Park Plans.

4. The most significant stream valleys and wetlands associated with the Escarpment.

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Existing agricultural operations.
2. Existing legal non-conforming uses.
3. Single-family dwellings.
4. Non-intensive recreation uses such as nature viewing and trail activities except the use of trail bikes and all-terrain vehicles.
5. Forest, wildlife and fisheries management.
6. Archaeological activities.
7. Essential transportation and utility facilities.
8. Accessory buildings, structures and facilities (e.g. a garage) and site modifications required to accommodate them.
9. Incidental uses (e.g. swimming pools, tennis courts) and site modifications required to accommodate them, provided that the impact on the natural environment is minimal.
10. Uses permitted in park master or management plans approved under Part 3.

PR #20

PR #15

PR #13

11. Home occupations and cottage industries.

12. Essential watershed management and flood and erosion control projects carried out or supervised by a public authority.

13. Limited expansion of the existing small sandstone quarries subject to Part 2.10.

14. Notwithstanding the policies of subsection 3 of this section, no single family dwellings shall be permitted in those parts of Lots 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township designated Escarpment Natural Area.

New Lots

New lots may be created subject to the provisions of this section, and subject also to the applicable policies in Part 2, Development Criteria, and official plans.

1. New lots may be created for the purpose of correcting conveyances, enlarging

11. Home occupations and cottage industries.

12. Essential watershed management and flood and erosion control projects carried out or supervised by a public authority.

deleted

PR #11

13. The Bruce Trail Corridor including the pedestrian footpath and, where necessary, bridges, boardwalks and other trail-related constructions and unserviced Overnight Rest Areas and Access Points for Bruce Trail users.

PR #13

14. Notwithstanding the policies of subsection 3 of this section, no single family dwellings shall be permitted in those parts of Lots 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township designated Escarpment Natural Area.

New Lots

New lots may be created subject to conformity with the provisions of this section, the applicable policies in Part 2, Development Criteria and official plans and where applicable, zoning by-laws which are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

PR #1

1. A severance may be permitted for the purpose of correcting conveyances,

PR #2

existing lots or through acquisition by a public body.

2. Severances may be permitted to recreate original lots along original township lot survey lines (including the original lots in the Town Plot of Brooke) and to create 40 hectare (100 acre) lots along half-lot lines where the original township lot is 80 hectares (200 acres).

3. A farmer who has been farming a substantial number of years and is retiring from active working life may be permitted to sever one lot from the farm holdings on which to build a house for retirement.

4. Notwithstanding the policies

enlarging existing lots or through acquisition by a public body provided no new building lot(s) is created.

2. A lot may be created by severing one original township lot or half township lot (where the original township lot is 80 ha (200 ac.)), from the other township lot or half township lot provided there have been no previous lots severed from one of the affected township lots. Such severances shall only occur along the original township lot line.

3. In the Town Plot of Brooke, Grey County, a lot may be created by severing one of the original Town Plot lots from another, provided there have been no previous lots severed from one of the affected Town Plot lots. Such severances shall only occur along the original Town Plot lot lines.

deleted

4. A lot owned by a public body (e.g., for a road or a park) will not be considered a previous lot. A remnant lot(s), created as a result of a parcel acquired by a public body, which may be used as a building lot(s) shall be considered a previous lot(s).

5. Notwithstanding the policies

PR #7

PR #2

PR #2

of this section, no new lots shall be created from either all or part of the Escarpment Natural Area located within Lot 7, 8 or the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, unless such lots are being created for the purpose of correcting conveyances or through acquisition by a public body. The owner(s) of Lots 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, may, however, seek approval for a plan of condominium covering all of the said lots provided such plan does not contain more than 8 units.

1.4 Escarpment Protection Area

Escarpment Protection Areas are important because of their visual prominence and their environmental significance. They are often more visually prominent than Escarpment Natural Areas. Included in this designation are Escarpment features that have been significantly modified by land-use activities such as agriculture or residential development, land needed to buffer prominent Escarpment Natural Areas, and natural areas of regional significance.

The policy aims to maintain the remaining natural features and the open, rural landscape character of the Escarpment and lands in its vicinity.

Objectives

1. To maintain and enhance the open landscape character of

of this section, no new lots shall be created from either all or part of the Escarpment Natural Area located within Lot 7, 8 or the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, unless such lots are being created for the purpose of correcting conveyances or through acquisition by a public body. The owner(s) of Lots 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, may, however, seek approval for a plan of condominium covering all of the said lots provided such plan does not contain more than 8 units.

1.5 Escarpment Protection Area

Escarpment Protection Areas are important because of their visual prominence and their environmental significance. They are often more visually prominent than Escarpment Natural Areas. Included in this designation are Escarpment features that have been significantly modified by land-use activities such as agriculture or residential development, land needed to buffer prominent Escarpment Natural Areas, and natural areas of regional significance.

The policy aims to maintain the remaining natural features and the open, rural heritage landscape character of the Escarpment and lands in its vicinity.

Objectives

1. To maintain and enhance the open landscape character of

Escarpment features.

2. To provide a buffer to prominent Escarpment features.
3. To maintain natural areas of regional significance.
4. To encourage agriculture, forestry and recreation.

Criteria for Designation

1. Escarpment slopes and related landforms where existing land uses have significantly altered the natural environment (e.g. agricultural lands or residential development).
2. Areas in close proximity to Escarpment slopes which visually are part of the landscape unit.
3. Regionally Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (Life Science).

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Agricultural operations.
2. Existing uses.
3. Single-family dwellings.
4. Dwelling(s) accessory to an agricultural operation.
5. Recreational uses such as

Escarpment features.

2. To provide a buffer to prominent Escarpment features.
3. To maintain natural areas of regional significance and cultural resources.
4. To encourage agriculture, forestry and recreation.

Criteria for Designation

1. Escarpment slopes and related landforms where existing land uses have significantly altered the natural environment (e.g. agricultural lands or residential development).
2. Areas in close proximity to Escarpment slopes which visually are part of the landscape unit.
3. Regionally Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (Life Science).

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Agricultural operations.
2. Existing legal non-conforming uses.
3. Single-family dwellings.
- deleted
4. Recreational uses such as

PR #14

PR #20

PR #4

golf courses, picnic sites, day-use sites, unserviced camp sites and trail uses oriented towards the land rather than requiring the building of major structures.

picnic sites, day-use sites, unserviced camp sites and trail uses oriented towards the land rather than requiring the building of major structures. Golf courses are not permitted.

PR #16

6. Forest, wildlife and fisheries management.
7. Archaeological activities.
8. Transportation and utility facilities.
9. Accessory buildings, structures and facilities (e.g. a garage or farm pond), and the site modifications required to accommodate them.
10. Incidental uses (e.g. swimming pools, tennis courts and ponds) and site modifications required to accommodate them, provided the impact on the natural environment is minimal.
11. Small scale institutional uses.
12. Uses permitted in approved Park Plans.
13. Home occupations, cottage industries and home industries.
14. Veterinary clinics.

5. Forest, wildlife and fisheries management.
6. Archaeological activities.
7. Transportation and utility facilities.
8. Accessory buildings, structures and facilities (e.g. a garage), and the site modifications required to accommodate them. Farm ponds shall only be permitted if essential to the agricultural operation and no feasible water supply alternative exists.
9. Small-scale commercial uses accessory to agriculture (e.g. cottage wineries, fruit/vegetable markets).
10. Incidental uses (e.g. swimming pools, tennis courts) and site modifications required to accommodate them, provided the impact on the natural environment is minimal.
11. Small-scale institutional uses.
12. Uses permitted in park master or management plans approved under Part 3.
13. Home occupations, cottage industries and home industries.
14. Veterinary clinics.

PR #15

PR #12

PR #15

PR #13

- | | | |
|--|--|--------|
| 15. Animal kennels in conjunction with a single family dwelling. | 15. Animal kennels in conjunction with a single family dwelling. | |
| 16. Watershed management and flood and erosion control projects carried out or supervised by a public agency. | 16. Watershed management and flood and erosion control projects carried out or supervised by a public agency. | |
| 17. Wayside pits or wayside quarries for municipal road construction purposes subject to The Pits and Quarries Control Act and Part 2.10. | deleted | PR #11 |
| 18. The expansion of the existing small sandstone quarries subject to Part 2.10. | deleted | PR #11 |
| 19. Wayside pits for Provincial road construction purposes subject to The Pit and Quarries Control Act, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications Wayside Pit and Quarries Criteria and Part 2.10 on those portions of the west half of Lot 23, Con. V, in the Town of Halton Hills (formerly Twp. of Esquesing) lying south of the railway and designated Escarpment Protection Area, excluding the lands owned by Ontario Hydro. | 17. Wayside pits for Provincial road construction purposes subject to The Aggregate Resources Act, the Ministry of Transportation Wayside Pits and Quarries Criteria and Part 2.11 on those portions of the west half of Lot 23, Concession V, in the Town of Halton Hills (formerly Township of Esquesing) lying south of the railway and designated Escarpment Protection Area, excluding the lands owned by Ontario Hydro | PR #20 |
| 20. A commercial use (restaurant) in a portion of an existing +/-65 sq.m building located on Part of Lot 33 in Con. IX East of Bury Road in the Township of Lindsay in the County of Bruce being part of Part 1 as shown on a Plan deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of | 18. A commercial use (restaurant) in a portion of an existing +/-65 sq.m building located on Part of Lot 33 in Concession IX East of Bury Road in the Township of Lindsay in the County of Bruce being part of Part 1 as shown on a Plan deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of | |

Bruce (No. 3) as Number 3R-2640.

Bruce (No. 3) as Number 3R-2640.

21. A campground on that portion of the north half of Lot 24, Concession 2 N.D.S., formerly Township of Nelson, now the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, shown generally in hatching on Map 1 attached to Amendment No. 8.

19. A campground on that portion of the north half of Lot 24, Concession 2 N.D.S., formerly Township of Nelson, now the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, shown generally in hatching on Map 1 attached to Amendment No. 8.

22. Notwithstanding the policies of subsections 3 and 4 of this section and of Part 2.2.7, a maximum of eight single family dwellings (including those accessory to an agricultural operation) are permitted within those parts of Lots 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township designated "Escarpment Protection Area" on Map 1 attached to Amendment No. 19 to the Niagara Escarpment Plan. No new single family dwellings are permitted within the said Escarpment Protection Area unless they are located within the "Development Area" shown on Map 1.

20. Notwithstanding the policies of subsections 3 and 4 of this section and of Part 2.2.7, a maximum of eight single family dwellings (including those accessory to an agricultural operation) are permitted within those parts of Lots 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township designated Escarpment Protection Area on Map 1 attached to Amendment No. 19 to the Niagara Escarpment Plan. No new single family dwellings are permitted within the said Escarpment Protection Area unless they are located within the "Development Area" shown on Map 1.

New Lots

New lots may be created subject to the provisions of this section, and subject also to the applicable policies in Part 2, Development Criteria, and official plans.

New Lots

New lots may be created subject to conformity with the provisions of this section, the applicable policies in Part 2, Development Criteria and official plans and, where applicable, zoning by-laws which are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

PR #1

1. New lots may be created for the purpose of correcting

1. A severance may be permitted for the purpose of

PR #2

conveyances, enlarging existing lots, through acquisition by a public body, and for agricultural operations provided both the severed and remnant parcels are of sufficient size to remain useful for agricultural purposes as outlined in the Foodland Guidelines.

correcting conveyances, enlarging existing lots or through acquisition by a public body provided no new building lot(s) is created.

2. Severances may be permitted to recreate original lots along township lot survey lines (including the original lots in the Town Plot of Brooke) and to create 40 hectare (100 acre) lots along half-lot lines where the original township lot is 80 hectares (200 acres).

2. A new lot may be created for agricultural operations provided the density provisions of Sub-section 3 below are not exceeded, and provided both parcels are of a sufficient size to remain viable for agricultural purposes.

PR #5

3. A lot may be created by severing one original township lot or half township lot (where the original township lot is 80 ha (200 ac.)), from the other township lot or half township lot provided there have been no previous lots severed from one of the affected township lots. Such severances shall only occur along the original township lot line.

PR #7

4. In the Town Plot of Brooke, Grey County, a lot may be created by severing one of the original Town Plot lots from another, provided there have been no previous lots severed from one of the affected Town Plot lots. Such severances shall only occur along the original Town Plot lot lines.

3. Where no lots have ever been severed in the past, and where lots to be created are not in conflict with the Foodland Guidelines, one new lot may be severed for a permitted use per original township lot (generally 40

PR #2

hectares) or half-lot where the original township lot is 80 hectares, except in the Town Plot of Brooke. The creation of a lot resulting from the acquisition of land by a public body (e.g. for a road deviation) will not be considered as a previous severance except that any lot so created that may be used as a building site (other than the land acquired by such public body) will be considered as a previous severance.

4. In addition, a farmer who has been farming a substantial number of years and is retiring from active working life may be permitted to sever one lot from the farm holdings on which to build a house for retirement.

deleted

PR #3

5. A lot owned by a public body (e.g., for a road or a park) will not be considered a previous lot. A remnant lot(s), created as a result of a parcel acquired by a public body, which may be used as a building lot(s) shall be considered a previous lot(s).

PR #2

5. Notwithstanding the New Lots policies herein and the policies of Part 2.4, Lot Creation, that part of Lot 6, Con. 5, Township of Pelham, Regional Municipality of Niagara, abutting the south limit of the Ontario Hydro lands having a frontage of 340.9 ft. on the west side of Effingham Road, a depth of 509.0 ft. along the Ontario Hydro lands, a western

6. Notwithstanding the New Lots policies herein and the policies of Part 2.4, Lot Creation, that Part of Lot 6, Concession 5, Town of Pelham, Regional Municipality of Niagara, abutting the south limit of the Ontario Hydro lands having a frontage of 340.9 ft. on the west side of Effingham Road, a depth of 509.0 ft. along the Ontario Hydro lands, a western

dimension of 253.9 ft. and a southern dimension of 505.3 ft. may be divided into two lots.

7. Notwithstanding the policies of this section, no new lots shall be created from either all or part of the "Escarpment Protection Area" located within Lot 7, 8 or the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, unless such lots are being created for the purpose of correcting conveyances or through acquisition by a public body. The owner(s) of Lot 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, may, however, seek approval for a plan of condominium covering all of the said lots, provided such plan does not contain more than 8 units.

dimension of 253.9 ft. and a southern dimension of 505.3 ft. may be divided into two lots.

7. Notwithstanding the policies of this section, no new lots shall be created from either all or part of the Escarpment Protection Area located within Lot 7, 8 or the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, unless such lots are being created for the purpose of correcting conveyances or through acquisition by a public body. The owner(s) of Lot 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, may, however, seek approval for a plan of condominium covering all of the said lots, provided such plan does not contain more than 8 units.

1.5 Escarpment Rural Area

Escarpment Rural Areas are an essential component of the Escarpment corridor, including portions of the Escarpment and lands in its vicinity. They provide a buffer to the more ecologically sensitive areas of the Escarpment.

Objectives

1. To maintain scenic values of lands in the vicinity of the Escarpment.
2. To maintain the open landscape character.
3. To encourage agriculture and forestry and to provide for low-density rural land uses.
4. To provide a buffer for the more ecologically sensitive areas of the Escarpment.
5. To provide for the designation of new Mineral Resource Extraction Areas which can be accommodated by an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Criteria For Designation

1. Minor Escarpment slopes and landforms.
2. Lands in the vicinity of the Escarpment necessary to provide an open landscape, and/or of ecological

1.6 Escarpment Rural Area

Escarpment Rural Areas are an essential component of the Escarpment corridor, including portions of the Escarpment and lands in its vicinity. They provide a buffer to the more ecologically sensitive areas of the Escarpment.

Objectives

1. To maintain scenic values of lands in the vicinity of the Escarpment.
2. To maintain the open landscape character, by encouraging the conservation of the traditional cultural landscape features.
3. To encourage agriculture and forestry and to provide for compatible rural land uses.
4. To provide a buffer for the more ecologically sensitive areas of the Escarpment.
5. To ensure that the Niagara Escarpment Plan area is not considered a source of aggregate for commercial purposes, except for essential small-scale pits or quarries owned and operated by the local municipality.

Criteria For Designation

1. Minor Escarpment slopes and landforms.
2. Lands in the vicinity of the Escarpment necessary to provide an open landscape, and/or of ecological

Notes

PR #14

PR #9

PR #11

importance to the environment of the Escarpment.

importance to the environment of the Escarpment.

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Agricultural operations.
2. Existing uses.
3. Single-family dwellings.
4. Dwelling(s) accessory to an agricultural operation.
5. Recreational uses such as campgrounds, golf courses, country clubs and trail uses provided that any detrimental impact of these uses on the Escarpment scenic qualities and natural environment is kept to a minimum.
6. Forest, wildlife and fisheries management.
7. Archaeological activities.
8. Transportation and utility facilities.
9. Accessory buildings, structures and facilities (e.g. a garage or farm pond), and site modifications required to accommodate them.

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Agricultural operations.
2. Existing legal non-conforming uses.
3. Single-family dwellings.
- deleted
4. Recreational uses such as campgrounds, golf courses, country clubs and trail uses provided that any detrimental impact of these uses on the Escarpment scenic qualities and natural environment is kept to a minimum.
5. Forest, wildlife and fisheries management.
6. Archaeological activities.
7. Transportation and utility facilities.
8. Accessory buildings, structures and facilities (e.g. a garage) and site modifications required to accommodate them. Farm ponds shall only be permitted if essential to the agricultural operation and no feasible water supply alternative exists.
9. Small-scale commercial uses accessory to agriculture (e.g. cottage wineries,

PR #20

PR #4

PR #15

PR #12

fruit/vegetable markets).

10. Incidental uses (e.g. swimming pools, tennis courts and ponds) and site modifications required to accommodate them, provided that the impact on the natural environment is minimal.
11. Small scale institutional uses.
12. Uses permitted in approved Park Plans.
13. Home occupations, cottage industries and home industries.
14. Veterinary clinics.
15. Animal kennels in conjunction with a single-family dwelling.
16. Small-scale commercial and industrial development servicing agriculture and the rural community.
17. Watershed management and flood and erosion control projects carried out or supervised by a public agency.
18. New licensed pits or quarries producing less than 20,000 tonnes (22,000 tons) annually subject to Part 2.10.
19. New licensed pits or quarries producing more than 20,000 tonnes (22,000 tons) annually subject to Part 1.9 (requiring an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan), and Part 2.10.

10. Incidental uses (e.g. swimming pools, tennis courts) and site modifications required to accommodate them, provided that the impact on the natural environment is minimal.
11. Small-scale institutional uses.
12. Uses permitted in park master or management plans approved under Part 3.
13. Home occupations, cottage industries and home industries.
14. Veterinary clinics.
15. Animal kennels in conjunction with a single-family dwelling.
16. Small-scale commercial and industrial development servicing agriculture and the rural community.
17. Watershed management and flood and erosion control projects carried out or supervised by a public agency.
18. New small-scale licensed pits or quarries owned and operated by a local municipality having jurisdiction wholly or partially within the Niagara Escarpment Plan, subject to an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan and the provisions of Parts 1.3, 1.10 and Part 2.11.

PR #15

PR #13

PR #11

19. The Bruce Trail Corridor including the pedestrian footpath and, where necessary, bridges, boardwalks and other trail-related constructions and unserviced Overnight Rest Areas and Access Points for Bruce Trail users. PR #13
20. Wayside pits or wayside quarries subject to The Pits and Quarries Control Act, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications Wayside Pits and Quarries Criteria, and Part 2.10. PR #20
20. Wayside pits or wayside quarries subject to The Aggregate Resources Act, the Ministry of Transportation Wayside Pits and Quarries Criteria, and Part 2.11.
- deleted PR #11
21. Limited expansion of the existing small sandstone quarries subject to Part 2.10.
21. That Part of Lot 12, Concession 2, WHS, in the Town of Caledon (former Township of Caledon) designated as Escarpment Rural Area on Map 4 of the Niagara Escarpment Plan and outlined in a heavy dark line on Map 2 to Amendment No. 1 to the Niagara Escarpment Plan may be used for berming, screening and temporary stockpiling of earthen material.
22. Notwithstanding the policies of subsections 3 and 4 of this section, no single family dwellings (including those accessory to an agricultural operation) shall be permitted in those parts of Lot 7 and 8, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, designated "Escarpment Rural Area".
22. Notwithstanding the policies of subsections 3 and 4 of this section, no single family dwellings shall be permitted in those parts of Lot 7 and 8, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, designated Escarpment Rural Area.

New Lots

New Lots

New lots may be created subject to the provisions of this section, and subject also to the applicable policies in Part 2, Development Criteria, and official plans.

New lots may be created subject to conformity with the provisions of this section, the applicable policies in Part 2, Development Criteria and official plans and, where applicable, zoning by-laws which are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

PR #1

1. New lots may be created for the purpose of correcting conveyances, enlarging existing lots, through acquisition by a public body, and for agricultural operations provided both the severed and remnant parcels are of sufficient size to remain useful for agricultural purposes as outlined in the Foodland Guidelines.

1. A severance may be permitted for the purpose of correcting conveyances, enlarging existing lots or through acquisition by a public body provided no new building lot(s) is created.

PR #2

2. A new lot may be created for agricultural operations provided the density provisions of Sub-section 3 below are not exceeded and provided both the severed and remnant parcels are of a sufficient size to remain viable for agricultural purposes.

PR #5

2. Severances may be permitted to recreate original lots along township lot survey lines and to create 40 hectare lots along half-lot lines where the original township lot is 80 hectares (200 acres).

3. Provided no lots have been created in the past from the original township lot, or half township lot (where the original township lot is 80 ha (200 ac.) or more), one lot may be severed for a permitted use.

PR #2

4. No new lots are permitted where one or more lots have been severed from the original township lot, or half township lot (where the original township lot is 80 ha (200 ac.) or more).

5. A lot may be created by severing one original township lot or half township lot (where the

original township lot is 80 ha (200 ac.) from the other township lot or half township lot provided there has been no more than one previous lot severed from one of the affected township lots. Such severances shall only occur along the original township lot line.

deleted

PR #2

3. Where no lots have ever been severed in the past, and where lots to be created are not in conflict with the Foodland Guidelines, two new lots may be severed for permitted uses per original township lot (generally 40 hectares) or half-lot where the original township lot is 80 hectares (200 acres). The creation of a lot resulting from the acquisition of land by a public body (e.g. for a road deviation) will not be considered as a previous severance except that any lot so created that may be used as a building site (other than the land acquired by such public body) will be considered as a previous severance.

deleted

PR #3

4. In addition, a farmer who has been farming a substantial number of years and is retiring from active working life may be permitted to sever one lot from the farm holdings on which to build a house for retirement.

deleted

PR #9

5. Where the creation of lots does not conflict with the Foodland Guidelines, new lots may be created by low

density rural plans of subdivision, condominium or other compatible forms of ownership.

6. Notwithstanding the policies of this section, no new lots shall be created from either all or part of the Escarpment Rural Area located within Lot 7 or 8, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, unless such lots are being created for the purpose of correcting conveyances or through acquisition by a public body. The owner(s) of Lot 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, may, however, seek approval for a plan of condominium covering all of the said lots, provided such plan does not contain more than 8 units.

6. A lot owned by a public body (e.g., for a road or a park) will not be considered a previous lot. A remnant lot(s), created as a result of a parcel acquired by a public body, which may be used as a building lot(s) shall be considered a previous lot(s).

PR #2

7. Notwithstanding the policies of this section, no new lots shall be created from either all or part of the Escarpment Rural Area located within Lot 7 or 8, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, unless such lots are being created for the purpose of correcting conveyances or through acquisition by a public body. The owner(s) of Lot 7, 8 and the West Half of Lot 9, Concession 2, Euphrasia Township, may, however, seek approval for a plan of condominium covering all of the said lots, provided such plan does not contain more than 8 units.

1.6 Minor Urban Centre

This land-use designation identifies those rural settlements, villages and hamlets that are distributed throughout the area of the Plan.

Objectives

1. To provide concentration points for development in rural areas.
2. To maintain the rural heritage of these settlement areas.
3. To generally direct the growth of villages, hamlets, and settlement areas away from Escarpment Natural Areas and Escarpment Protection Areas into Escarpment Rural Areas in a logical manner with the least possible environmental and agricultural disruption.
4. To ensure that any growth will be in accordance with a

1.7 Minor Urban Centre

This land-use designation identifies those rural settlements, villages and hamlets that are distributed throughout the area of the Plan.

Objectives

1. To provide concentration points for development and growth in rural areas.
2. To ensure that development and growth can be accommodated and serviced in a manner that would be environmentally sustainable over the long term.
3. To maintain and enhance the cultural heritage character of these settlement areas and to encourage municipalities to identify, in accordance with The Ontario Heritage Act, certain of these settlements to be listed in the Niagara Escarpment Plan as being of historical or architectural significance.
4. To ensure that new development is compatible with the traditional character of Minor Urban Centres.
5. To generally direct the growth of villages, hamlets, and settlement areas away from Escarpment Natural Areas and Escarpment Protection Areas into Escarpment Rural Areas in a logical manner with the least possible environmental and agricultural disruption.
6. To ensure that any growth

Notes

PR #10

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PR #14

PR #10

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PR #10

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municipal official plan and/or secondary plan which is not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Criterion for Designation

The Minor Urban Centre designation includes the following list of villages and hamlets which are designated in local, regional or county official plans.

Balmy Beach
Barrow Bay
Belfountain
Campbellville
Cataract
Cheltenham
Colpoys Bay
Dunedin
Dyers Bay
Eugenia
Glen Cross
Glen Huron
Greensville
Griersville

Inglewood
Kilbride
Kimberley
Limehouse
Lowville
Massie
Mono Centre
Mono Mills
Mount Nemo
Oxenden
Queenston
Silver Creek

Springmount
St. Davids
Terra Cotta (Caledon)
Violet Hill
Walters Falls
Winona
Woodford

will be in accordance with a municipal official plan and/or secondary plan which is deemed not to be in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Minister of the Environment.

Criterion for Designation

The Minor Urban Centre designation includes the following selected list of villages and hamlets which are designated in local, regional or county official plans.

Balmy Beach
Barrow Bay
Belfountain
Campbellville
Cataract
Cheltenham
Colpoys Bay
Dunedin
Dyer's Bay
Eugenia

Glen Huron
Greensville
Griersville
Henderson's Corners
Inglewood
Kilbride
Kimberley
Limehouse
Lowville
Massie
Mono Centre
Mono Mills
Mount Nemo
Oxenden
Queenston
Silver Creek
Singhampton
Springmount
St. Davids
Terra Cotta (Caledon)
Walters Falls
Winona
Woodford

Changes to this list and the designations on Maps 1 to 9 do not require amendments to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Boundaries

The Minor Urban Centre designation is shown by symbols on Maps 1 to 9 of the Plan. Boundaries establishing the growth area will be clearly defined by the municipality in an official plan and/or secondary plan which is not in conflict with the Objectives and Development Objectives of this designation.

Additions to this list and the designations on Maps 1 to 9 require amendments to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

PR #10
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Preparation of Municipal Official Plans and/or Secondary Plans

The Objectives and Development and Growth Policies of this designation are to be applied in the preparation and approval of official plans and/or secondary plans for Minor Urban Centres.

Boundaries

1. Boundaries showing the growth areas of Minor Urban Centres which have been clearly defined by the municipality in an approved official plan and/or secondary plan which has been deemed not to be in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Minister of the Environment are shown on Maps 1 to 9.

Changes to these boundaries (e.g., expansion) will require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

PR #10
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2. Minor Urban Centres without defined boundaries are shown by a symbol on Maps 1 to 9. Boundaries to establish the growth areas for these Minor Urban Centres will be established by the municipality through the processing and approval of an official plan and/or secondary plan which has been deemed not to conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Minister of the Environment.

The boundary accepted by the Minister of the Environment can be added to the Niagara Escarpment Plan Maps without requiring an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Permitted Uses and New Lots

The range of permitted uses and the creation of new lots will be subject, where applicable, to official plans and bylaws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan, to the following Development Objectives and Part 2, Development Criteria.

Permitted Uses and New Lots

Subject to part 2, the Development Criteria:

PR #10

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1. The range of permitted uses and the creation of new lots in a Minor Urban Centre will be those in an approved official plan and/or secondary plan which has been deemed not to conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Minister of the Environment.
2. The range of permitted uses and the creation of new lots for Minor Urban Centres without an approved official plan and/or secondary plan (or where the official plan and/or secondary plan has not been reviewed for conflict by the Minister of the Environment) will be subject to the Objectives and Development and Growth Policies of this designation.

Amendments to Municipal Plans and/or Secondary Plans

Amendments to designations and/or land use policies within the boundaries of an approved official plan and/or secondary plan endorsed by the Minister of the Environment may be made without requiring an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan provided such an amendment does not involve the Escarpment

Natural Area or conflict with the Objectives and Development and Growth Policies of this designation.

Land Use Control

Land use control within a Minor Urban Centre with an approved official plan and/or secondary plan endorsed by the Minister of the Environment may be exercised either through by-laws passed under the Planning Act or Development Control as authorized under the provisions of the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act.

By-laws or by-law amendments must not conflict with the Objectives and Development and Growth Policies of this designation, and the Development Criteria in Part 2 of the Niagara Escarpment Plan. Such by-laws must be deemed not to conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Minister of the Environment.

PR #10
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Development Objectives

1. Growth generally should not extend into the Escarpment Natural Areas or Escarpment Protection Areas.

Development and Growth Policies

1. Development and growth, including the creation of new lots, shall not extend into Escarpment Natural Areas.
2. An exception may be made to include the Escarpment Natural Area within the boundary of a Minor Urban Centre where it is not physically logical to exclude an Escarpment Natural Area from a Minor Urban Centre (e.g., river valley through a village). In this instance the Escarpment Natural Area designation and its policies

must be incorporated into the official plan/secondary plan or development proposal.

2. Growth should be limited to minimize land-use conflicts (e.g. with agriculture) and, where appropriate, incorporate adequate screening and/or setbacks to reduce the visual impact on the Escarpment landscape.
3. Growth should be minor only, relative to the size and capacity of the settlement to absorb new growth, so that the rural heritage of the community is maintained.
4. Growth generally should take place as a logical extension of existing development in the form of planned groups rather than linear or scattered development. Expansion in depth rather than extension along existing roads is preferred.
3. Development and growth should generally not extend into Escarpment Protection Areas but be directed to Escarpment Rural Areas in a manner consistent with Escarpment Rural Area objectives.
4. Development and growth should be limited to minimize land-use conflicts (e.g., with agriculture) and, where appropriate, incorporate adequate screening and/or setbacks to reduce the visual impact on the Escarpment landscape (e.g., berming, tree planting, subdued lighting).
5. Development and growth should be minor only, relative to the size and capacity of the settlement to absorb new growth, so that the rural heritage of the community is maintained. A consideration shall be the scale (e.g., floor area, height, design) of new housing and its compatibility with the traditional character of the village.
6. Development and growth should take place as a logical extension of existing development i. the form of planned groups rather than linear or scattered development. Expansion in depth rather than extension along existing roads is favoured.

5. Development proposals should be compatible with and provide for the protection or restoration of historic features or areas, archaeological sites and structures of architectural significance in accordance with Part 2.11.
6. Growth should be compatible with and provide for the protection of unique ecologic areas, wildlife habitats, streams and water supplies and other environmentally sensitive areas, both inside and adjacent to the Minor Urban Centres.
7. Limited infilling may be permitted in the built-up portions of Minor Urban Centres that do not have an approved official plan and/or secondary plan endorsed by the Minister of the Environment.
8. Development and growth should be compatible with and provide for the protection or restoration of historic features or areas, archaeological sites and structures of architectural significance in accordance with the Heritage Criteria in Part 2.12 of this Plan.
9. Development and growth should be compatible with and provide for the protection of unique ecologic areas, wildlife habitats, streams and water supplies and other environmentally sensitive areas, both inside and adjacent to the Minor Urban Centres.
10. Adequate public access to the Escarpment should be provided by such means as parking areas, walkways or pedestrian trails (e.g., the Bruce Trail).

1.7 Urban Area

This designation identifies urban areas in which the Escarpment and closely related lands are located. In some areas the Escarpment is still largely undeveloped although surrounded by existing development (e.g. Hamilton). In other areas urban growth already has encroached substantially on the Escarpment (e.g. Wiarton).

Objective

To minimize the impact and further encroachment of urban growth on the Escarpment environment.

Criterion for Designation

Urban development and committed urban areas on or adjacent to the Escarpment as provided for in municipal official plans and/or secondary plans.

Urban Area designations are found within the following municipalities:

City of St. Catharines
Town of Grimsby
Town of Stoney Creek
Town of Ancaster
City of Hamilton
Township of Flamborough
Town of Dundas
City of Owen Sound
Township of Derby
Town of Wiarton
Village of Lion's Head

Boundaries

The boundaries of the Urban Area designation generally reflect those areas within a municipality identified for urban development in municipal

1.8 Urban Area

This designation identifies urban areas in which the Escarpment and closely related lands are located. In some areas the Escarpment is still largely undeveloped although surrounded by existing development (e.g. Hamilton). In other areas urban growth already has encroached substantially on the Escarpment (e.g. Wiarton).

Objective

To minimize the impact and further encroachment of urban growth on the Escarpment environment.

Criterion for Designation

Urban development and committed urban areas on or adjacent to the Escarpment as provided for in municipal official plans and/or secondary plans.

Urban Area designations are found within the following municipalities:

City of St. Catharines
Town of Grimsby
City of Stoney Creek
Town of Ancaster
City of Hamilton
Town of Flamborough
Town of Dundas
City of Owen Sound
Township of Derby
Town of Wiarton
Village of Lion's Head

Boundaries

The boundaries of the Urban Area designation generally reflect those areas within a municipality identified for urban development in municipal

official plans and/or secondary plans.

Annexation of land by a municipality does not require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan. However, any change to the designations of the Niagara Escarpment Plan requires a Plan amendment.

Permitted Uses and New Lots

The range of permitted uses and the creation of new lots will be subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, and the following development objectives as incorporated in official plans and bylaws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Development Objectives

1. All development should be of an urban design compatible with the visual and natural environment of the Escarpment. Where appropriate, provision for adequate setbacks and screening should be required to minimize the visual impact of urban development on the Escarpment landscape.
2. New lots should not be created to include the Escarpment Natural or Escarpment Protection Area designation, except where such lot creation is for the purpose of correcting conveyances, enlarging existing lots or through acquisition by a public body, or where there is insufficient area in the Urban Area designation to

official plans and/or secondary plans.

Annexation of land by a municipality does not require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan. However, any change to the designations of the Niagara Escarpment Plan requires a Plan amendment.

Permitted Uses and New Lots

Proposed uses and the creation of new lots may be permitted subject to conformity with Part 2, Development Criteria, the following Development Objectives as incorporated into official plans and/or secondary plans and, where applicable, zoning by-laws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Development Objectives

1. All development should be of an urban design compatible with the visual and natural environment of the Escarpment. Where appropriate, provision for adequate setbacks and screening should be required to minimize the visual impact of urban development on the Escarpment landscape.
2. New development shall not encroach into the Escarpment Natural or Escarpment Protection Areas.
3. New lots shall not be created to include the Escarpment Natural or Escarpment Protection Area.
4. Lots shall not be enlarged to extend into the Escarpment Natural or

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accommodate the proposed development.

Escarpment Protection Areas in order to provide for more development.

5. New lots may include the Escarpment Natural or Escarpment Protection Area designation under the following circumstances:
 - a) correcting conveyances;
 - b) where the land in the Escarpment Natural or Escarpment Protection Area is to be acquired by a public body;
 - c) enlarging existing lots provided that no further fragmentation of the Escarpment Natural or Escarpment Protection Areas would result and provided there is sufficient area in the Urban Area to accommodate the proposed development.
3. Adequate public access to the Escarpment should be provided by such means as parking areas, walkways or pedestrian trails (e.g. Bruce Trail).
4. Development proposals should be compatible with and provide for the protection or restoration of historic features or areas, archaeological sites and structures of architectural significance in accordance with Part 2.11.
5. Special attention should be given to the protection and restoration of the historic character of the former Village of Waterdown through the provisions of The
6. Adequate public access to the Escarpment should be provided by such means as parking areas, walkways or pedestrian trails (e.g. Bruce Trail).
7. Development proposals should be compatible with and provide for the protection or restoration of historic features or areas, archaeological sites and structures of architectural significance in accordance with Part 2.12.
8. Special attention should be given to the protection and restoration of the historic character of the former Village of Waterdown through the provisions of The

Ontario Heritage Act.

6. Growth should be compatible with and provide for the protection of unique ecologic areas, wildlife habitats, streams and water supplies and other environmentally sensitive areas both inside and adjacent to Urban Areas.
7. Development of that part of Lots 4 and 5, Concession 3, Town of Flamborough re-designated to Urban Area by Amendment 13 to the Niagara Escarpment Plan (see Map 1 to Amendment 13 to the Niagara Escarpment Plan) will only be permitted when adequate sewage capacity becomes available for the site.

Ontario Heritage Act.

9. Growth should be compatible with and provide for the protection of unique ecologic areas, wildlife habitats, streams and water supplies and other environmentally sensitive areas both inside and adjacent to Urban Areas.
10. Development of that Part of Lots 4 and 5, Concession 3, Town of Flamborough re-designated to Urban Area by Amendment 13 to the Niagara Escarpment Plan (see Map 1 to Amendment 13 to the Niagara Escarpment Plan) will only be permitted when adequate sewage capacity becomes available for the site.

1.8 Escarpment Recreation Area

Designated recreation areas are areas of existing or potential recreational development associated with the Escarpment. Such areas may include both seasonal and permanent residences.

Objectives

1. To provide areas where new recreational and associated development can be concentrated around established, identified or approved downhill ski centres.
2. To provide areas where new recreational and associated development can be concentrated around established, identified or approved lakeshore cottage areas in Grey and Bruce Counties.
3. To recognize the importance of the Four Seasons Craigleith-Camperdown Recreation Area to the tourism sector of Ontario's economy.
4. To provide for the development of new ski centres or other recreational areas.

1.9 Escarpment Recreation Area

Designated recreation areas are areas of existing or potential recreational development associated with the Escarpment. Such areas may include both seasonal and permanent residences.

Objectives

1. To minimize the impact of recreational development on the Escarpment environment.
2. To provide areas where new recreational and associated development can be concentrated around established, identified or approved downhill ski centres.
3. To provide areas where new recreational and associated development can be concentrated around established, identified or approved lakeshore cottage areas in Grey and Bruce Counties.
4. To recognize the importance of the Four Seasons Craigleith-Camperdown Recreation Area to the tourism sector of Ontario's economy.
5. To provide for the development of new ski centres or other recreational areas.
6. To ensure that future recreational development is compatible with cultural and natural heritage values in the area.

Notes

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Criterion For Designation

Established, identified or approved recreational areas (e.g. ski centres, lakeshore cottage areas, resort development and the Four Seasons Craigleith-Camperdown Recreation Area).

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, and the requirements of local official plans and/or bylaws, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Existing uses.
2. In ski centres, facilities such as ski runs, ski lifts, snowmobile trails, slide rides, toboggan runs, ski chalets and commercial development such as lodges, retail stores and service establishments associated with the centre.
3. In lakeshore cottage areas, dwellings, facilities such as marinas, and commercial developments such as lodges, retail stores and service establishments accessory to the cottage recreational development.
4. In the Craigleith-Camperdown and the Castle Glen Recreation Areas, uses as provided for in the Craigleith-Camperdown and the Castle Glen Secondary Plans.

Criterion For Designation

Established, identified or approved recreational areas (e.g. ski centres, lakeshore cottage areas, resort development and the Four Seasons Craigleith-Camperdown Recreation Area).

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, and the requirements of official plans, and/or secondary plans and, where applicable, zoning by-laws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Existing legal non-conforming uses.
2. In ski centres, facilities such as ski runs, ski lifts, snowmobile trails, slide rides, toboggan runs, ski chalets and commercial development such as lodges, retail stores and service establishments associated with the centre.
3. In lakeshore cottage areas, dwellings, facilities such as marinas, and commercial developments such as lodges, retail stores and service establishments accessory to the cottage recreational development.
4. In the Craigleith-Camperdown and the Castle Glen Recreation Areas, uses as provided for in the Craigleith-Camperdown and the Castle Glen Secondary Plans.

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5. Uses permitted in approved Park Plans.

5. Uses permitted in park master or management plans approved under Part 3.
6. The Bruce Trail Corridor including the pedestrian footpath and, where necessary, bridges, boardwalks and other trail-related constructions and unserviced Overnight Rest Areas and Access Points for Bruce Trail users.

New Lots

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, and the requirements of official plans and/or bylaws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan new lots may be created for permitted uses. Residential development should occur on lots or blocks created by registered plans of subdivision or condominium or other compatible forms of ownership.

Development Objectives

1. Except for plans of subdivision which have been draft or final approved or for development which is permitted in existing secondary plans on the day this plan was approved, development on prominent Escarpment slopes shall be limited to those recreational facilities such as ski runs, ski lifts or slides which require the slopes for the proper functioning of the operation.
2. Lakeshore cottage areas may extend inland to permit new

New Lots

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, and the requirements of official plans, secondary plans and/or by-laws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan, new lots may be created for permitted uses. Residential development should occur on lots or blocks created by registered plans of subdivision or condominium or other compatible forms of ownership.

Development Objectives

1. Except for plans of subdivision which have been draft or final approved or for development which is permitted in existing secondary plans on the day this plan was approved, development on prominent Escarpment slopes shall be limited to those recreational facilities such as ski runs, ski lifts or slides which require the slopes for the proper functioning of the operation.
2. Lakeshore cottage areas may extend inland to permit new

development in a planned group provided that it does not encroach upon the Escarpment Natural Areas designation and does not exceed approximately 200 metres (650 feet) in depth measured from the high water mark.

3. Within lakeshore cottage areas, where proposed lots within a subdivision have no lake frontage, provision shall be made with the municipality (land or cash in lieu), prior to registration, for public lake frontage to be part of or adjacent to the subdivision.
4. Growth should be compatible with and provide for the protection of unique ecologic, historic and archaeological areas, wildlife habitats, streams and water supplies and other environmentally sensitive areas both inside and adjacent to Escarpment Recreation Areas.

Official Plans and/or Bylaws

Official plans for the designated Escarpment Recreation Areas may be amended without requiring an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan provided these amendments are not in

development in a planned group provided that it does not encroach upon the Escarpment Natural Area or the Escarpment Protection Area designations and does not exceed approximately 200 metres (650 feet) in depth measured from the high water mark.

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3. Within lakeshore cottage areas, where proposed lots within a subdivision have no lake frontage, provision shall be made with the municipality (land or cash in lieu), prior to registration, for public lake frontage to be part of or adjacent to the subdivision.
4. Growth should be compatible with and provide for the protection of unique ecologic, historic and archaeological areas, wildlife habitats, streams and water supplies and other environmentally sensitive areas both inside and adjacent to Escarpment Recreation Areas.
5. Recreational uses shall be designed to utilize existing site and topographic conditions, with minimal regrading, placement/excavation of fill and vegetation removal.

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Official Plans, Secondary Plans and/or By-laws

Official plans, secondary plans and/or by-laws for the designated Escarpment Recreation Areas may be amended without requiring an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan provided

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conflict with the objectives of
this section.

these amendments are not in
conflict with the objectives of
this section and Part 2,
Development Criteria.

1.9 Mineral Resource Extraction Area

The Mineral Resource Extraction Area designation includes pits and quarries licensed pursuant to The Pits and Quarries Control Act and areas where mineral resource extraction may be permitted subject to the policies of this Plan.

Objectives

1. To designate licensed Mineral Resource Extraction Areas.
2. To minimize the impact of mineral extraction operations on the Escarpment environment.
3. To provide for areas where new pits and quarries may be established.

Criteria For Designation

1. Existing licensed areas.
2. Cheltenham Brickworks in the Town of Caledon.

Permitted Uses

Subject to Part 2, Development Criteria, the following uses may be permitted:

1. Agricultural operations.

1.10 Mineral Resource Extraction Area

The Mineral Resource Extraction Area designation includes pits and quarries licensed pursuant to The Aggregate Resources Act.

Objectives

1. To recognize existing licensed Mineral Resource Extraction Areas.
2. To minimize the impact of mineral extraction operations on the Escarpment environment.
3. To ensure that the Niagara Escarpment Plan area is not considered a source of aggregate for commercial purposes, except for essential small-scale pits or quarries owned and operated by the local municipality, subject to Part 1.5.

Criteria For Designation

1. Existing licensed areas.
deleted

Permitted Uses

Subject to conformity with Part 2, Development Criteria, and official plans and, where applicable, zoning by-laws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan, the following uses may be permitted:

- deleted

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|---|---|
| 2. Existing uses. | 1. Existing legal non-conforming uses. |
| 3. Mineral extraction operations licensed pursuant to The Pits and Quarries Control Act. | 2. Mineral extraction operations licensed pursuant to The Aggregate Resources Act. |
| 4. Forest, fisheries and wildlife management. | deleted |
| 5. Archaeological activities. | deleted |
| 6. Recreational uses (such as trail activities and golf courses) which are oriented toward the land rather than the building of major structures. | deleted |
| 7. Essential utility and transportation facilities. | deleted |
| 8. Watershed management and flood and erosion control projects carried out or supervised by a public agency. | deleted |
| 9. Accessory buildings and facilities normally associated with the mineral extraction operation, such as offices or crushing and washing facilities but excluding asphalt plants. | 3. Accessory buildings and facilities normally associated with the mineral extraction operation, such as, small-scale offices serving the subject site, or crushing and washing facilities, but excluding asphalt plants. |
| 10. Incidental uses and site modifications required to accommodate them, provided that the impacts of such uses on the natural environment are minimal. | deleted |
| 11. Uses permitted in approved Park Plans. | deleted |

After Uses

After Uses

Prior to a change of land use a mineral resource extraction area will require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan. The after use of the excavated area shall be compatible with, and have minimal impact upon, the surrounding uses and the objectives of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

New Mineral Resource Extraction Areas

1. New Mineral Resource Extraction Areas producing less than 20,000 tonnes annually may be permitted in the Escarpment Rural Area without an amendment to the Plan.
2. New Mineral Resource Extraction Areas producing more than 20,000 tonnes annually may be designated in the Escarpment Rural Area by an amendment to the Plan. Such an amendment will be to effect the change from Escarpment Rural Area to Mineral Resource Extraction Area.

Except for progressive rehabilitation, any new lot creation or any change in land use within a Mineral Resource Extraction Area, other than the identified Permitted Uses, shall require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

New Mineral Resource Extraction Areas

1. Except for small-scale licensed pits or quarries owned and operated by the local municipality (e.g., township, town) subject to Part 1.6 (an amendment to the Plan), no new Mineral Resource Extraction Areas or the expansion of existing Mineral Resource Extraction Areas shall be permitted in the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Part 2 - Development Criteria

2.1 Introduction

The development criteria are to be applied to all development within the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan in conjunction with the other policies of the Plan. These criteria deal with development in a variety of situations, and, therefore, all the criteria will not apply to every development.

Where the development permit system as established pursuant to The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act and its regulations as amended is in effect, the development criteria shall be used in the consideration of development permit applications.

The development criteria will also be used as a basis for bringing local official plans and zoning bylaws into conformity with this Plan and in the administration of site-plan control approvals.

2.2 General Development Criteria

The objective is to permit reasonable enjoyment by the owners of all lots that can sustain development.

1. Permitted uses may be allowed provided that:
 - a) The long-term capacity of the site can support the use without a substantial negative impact on Escarpment environmental features such as water quality, natural vegetation,

2.1 Introduction

The development criteria are to be applied to all development within the area of the Niagara Escarpment Plan in conjunction with the other policies of the Plan. These criteria deal with development in a variety of situations, and, therefore, all the criteria will not apply to every development.

Where the development permit system as established pursuant to The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act and its regulations as amended is in effect, the development criteria shall be used in the consideration of development permit applications.

The development criteria will also be used as a basis for bringing local official plans, secondary plans and, where applicable, zoning by-laws into conformity with this Plan and in the administration of site-plan control approvals.

2.2 General Development Criteria

The objective is to permit reasonable enjoyment by the owners of all existing lots of record that can sustain development.

1. Permitted uses may be allowed provided that:
 - a) The long-term capacity of the site can support the use without a substantial negative impact on Escarpment environmental features such as water quality, natural vegetation,

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soil, wildlife, population
and visual attractiveness.

soil, wildlife, population,
visual attractiveness and
cultural heritage resources.

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- b) The cumulative impact of development will not have serious detrimental effects on the Escarpment environment (e.g. water quality, vegetation, soil, wildlife, and landscape).
 - c) The site is not considered hazardous to life or property due to unstable soil conditions or possible flooding.
 - d) Development meets applicable federal, provincial and municipal requirements including health and servicing requirements.
 - e) Development satisfies the requirements of the Foodland Guidelines and the Mineral Aggregate Resource Planning Policy.
2. Where a lot is located in more than one designation, development should be located on that portion of the lot located in the least restrictive designation.
 3. Private sewage systems and water supplies associated with permitted uses require, where specified by statute, the approval of the Ministry of the Environment or its agent, the local Medical Officer of Health, or the authority having jurisdiction in these matters.
 4. Any development permitted should be designed and located in such a manner as

- b) The cumulative impact of development will not have serious detrimental effects on the Escarpment environment (e.g. water quality, vegetation, soil, wildlife, and landscape).
 - c) The site is not considered hazardous to life or property due to unstable soil conditions or possible flooding.
 - d) Development meets applicable federal, provincial and municipal requirements including health and servicing requirements.
- deleted
2. Where a lot is located in more than one designation, development should be located on that portion of the lot located in the least restrictive designation.
 3. Private sewage systems and water supplies associated with permitted uses require, where specified by statute, the approval of the Ministry of the Environment or its agent, the local Medical Officer of Health, or the authority having jurisdiction in these matters.
 4. Any development permitted should be designed and located in such a manner as

PR #8 &
PR #17

to preserve the natural and visual characteristics of the area.

5. Where development involves new roads, road improvements or service corridors, their designation and alignment should be in harmony with the Escarpment landscape.
6. The design of subdivisions should be in harmony with and maintain the existing character of the Escarpment landscape.
7. Single family dwellings are limited to one per lot unless the residential use is accessory to agriculture in which case the criteria relating to agricultural uses may apply.

to preserve the natural, visual and cultural characteristics of the area.

PR #14

5. Where development involves new roads, road improvements or service corridors, their designation and alignment should be in harmony with the Escarpment landscape.
6. The design of subdivisions within Urban Areas, Minor Urban Centres and Escarpment Recreation Areas shall be in harmony with and maintain the existing character of the Escarpment landscape.
7. Single family dwellings are limited to one per lot.

PR #9

8. A building or structure damaged or destroyed by causes beyond the control of the owner, e.g. fire, hurricane, may be rebuilt in the same location, of the same exterior size and use without a Niagara Escarpment Development Permit provided municipal requirements and the provisions of Ontario Regulation 685, as amended.

PR #20

2.3 Escarpment Slopes

Notes

The objective is to ensure that new development on the Escarpment does not detract from the overall purpose: to maintain the Escarpment as a continuous natural environment and to ensure only such development occurs as is compatible with that natural environment.

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1. Major manipulations and/or alterations to the Escarpment topography are not considered to be compatible with the purpose and objectives of The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act.
2. Only such development that will not significantly alter the environmental, visual or topographic features of the Escarpment feature shall be permitted on the Escarpment slopes.
3. Generally, recreational development on Escarpment slopes shall be limited to those recreational facilities such as ski runs, ski lifts or slides which require slopes for the proper functioning of the operation.
4. Development should be directed to areas off the Escarpment where alternative locations exist.
5. The brow and toe of the Escarpment shall be established by means of a site inspection and these lines will be plotted on proposed development plans.

6. A minimum setback of 30 m (100 ft.) shall be maintained from the Escarpment brow for all development and no disturbance of grades or vegetation shall be permitted within this setback area. Where this setback cannot be achieved on an existing lot of record due to a restricted lot area, a lesser setback may be considered by the implementing authority if it is adequately supported by design, location and landscaping provisions that ensure that the proposed development will not significantly impact on the Escarpment.
7. Where the entire lot is located on the Escarpment and an alternative location for the use cannot be found, development may be permitted provided:
 - a) All other policies, objectives and development criteria of this Plan are met;
 - b) The development can be designed and located to minimize environmental and visual impact;
 - c) Existing site characteristics (e.g. forest cover and terrain) are used to ensure that development is in harmony with the Escarpment landscape.

2.3 Existing Uses

The objective is generally not to disrupt existing uses.

2.4 Existing Legal Non-Conforming Uses

The objective is to recognize existing legal non-conforming uses and to encourage these uses to be brought into conformity with the Plan.

PR #20

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1. An existing use, building or structure may expand or change in use, or be replaced when it can be sufficiently demonstrated that the objectives of the applicable designation of the Niagara Escarpment Plan are met.
2. Where an existing use has a substantial ecological or visual impact, the property owner shall be encouraged to bring the use into closer conformity with the objectives of the applicable designation of the Niagara Escarpment Plan (e.g. erect a fence around a wrecking yard or install manure storage facilities).
3. A building or structure may
1. A legal non-conforming use may expand (e.g. a parking lot), or enlarge by adding an extension or addition to an existing building or structure provided it can be sufficiently demonstrated that the objectives of the applicable designation of the Niagara Escarpment Plan are met. Any expansion shall be of a small scale or minor in proportion to the size and scale of the non-conforming use at the date of approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
2. A legal non-conforming use may change to a similar use or more compatible use provided it can be sufficiently demonstrated that the objectives of the applicable designation of the Niagara Escarpment Plan are met.
3. A legal non-conforming use must be continuous and would no longer be recognized if, after June 12, 1985, it ceased to operate or closed for more than 12 months. (A regular seasonal closing is not included.)
4. Where a legal non-conforming use has a substantial ecological or visual impact, the property owner shall be encouraged to bring the use into closer conformity with the objectives of the applicable designation of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

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be rebuilt in the same location, of the same exterior size and use without a Niagara Escarpment Permit provided municipal requirements and the provisions of Ontario Regulation 685 as amended, are met.

2.4 Lot Creation

The objective is to direct the formation of new lots to those locations that are the least environmentally sensitive.

1. Lot creation, including lots created within Urban Areas, Minor Urban Centres and Escarpment Recreation Areas, shall be subject to the requirement of official plans and bylaws and the criteria set out below.
2. New lots to meet residential needs should be created primarily in designated Urban Areas, Minor Urban Centres and Escarpment Recreation Areas.
3. New lots to provide recreational opportunities should be created primarily in designated Escarpment Recreation Areas and in some Minor Urban Centres.
4. Ribbon or strip development

5. The expansion/enlargement of existing ponds is not permitted unless it is a farm pond and is not located in the Escarpment Natural Area.

2.5 Lot Creation

The objective is to direct the formation of new lots to those locations that are the least environmentally sensitive.

1. Lot Creation, including lots created within Urban Areas, Minor Urban Centres and Escarpment Recreation Area, may be permitted subject to conformity with official plans and/or secondary plans and, where applicable, zoning by-laws that are not in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan, and the criteria set out under Part 2, Development Criteria.
2. New lots to meet residential needs should be created primarily in designated Urban Areas, Minor Urban Centres and Escarpment Recreation Areas.
3. New lots to provide recreational opportunities should be created primarily in designated Escarpment Recreation Areas and in some Minor Urban Centres.
4. Ribbon or strip development should be prevented.

PR #1

should be prevented.

5. The size and configuration of new lots shall be subject to the requirements of official plans and bylaws and the objectives of the designation.

6. In Escarpment Rural Areas, new lots created by low-density rural plans of subdivision or condominium must satisfy the following criteria:

- a) The location, design, size and density retain the open rural landscape and protect the natural features.
- b) The design is in harmony with the existing heritage features and heritage areas of the Escarpment landscape.

7. Prior to commenting upon a rural estate development, the implementing authority shall consider:

- a) the number, distribution and density of vacant lots in the area;
- b) the additional lots that may be created in conformity with the Plan;
- c) the consequences of the development of the lots with regard to the objectives of the designation.

5. The size and configuration of new lots shall be subject to the requirements of official plans and/or secondary plans, and where applicable, zoning bylaws and the objectives of the designation.

6. New lots must satisfy the following criteria:

PR #9

- a) The location, design, size and density retain the open rural landscape and protect the natural features.
- b) The location, size and configuration are in harmony with the existing heritage features and heritage areas of the Escarpment landscape.

PR #9

7. Prior to commenting upon new lots, the implementing authority shall consider:

- a) the number, distribution and density of vacant lots in the area;
- b) the additional lots that may be created in conformity with the Plan;
- c) the consequences of the development of the lots with regard to the objectives of the designation; and
- d) providing for or protecting public access to the Niagara Escarpment including the Bruce Trail Corridor.

PR #13

8. The creation of new lots

8. The creation of new lots should comply with the requirements of the Foodland Guidelines.

PR #8

9. Where a lot is proposed in more than one designation, the severance policy of the least restrictive designation shall apply. There should be sufficient area in the least restrictive designation to accommodate the development.

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10. New lots created by consent shall front onto an existing public road which is of reasonable standard of construction and generally maintained all year round.

11. Public bodies and private persons are encouraged to consolidate existing vacant lots to establish new lots of such a size as to permit uses consistent with the objectives of the designation in which they are located.

9. Where a lot is proposed in more than one designation, the severance policy of the least restrictive designation shall apply. There must be sufficient area in the least restrictive designation to accommodate the development.

10. New lots created by consent shall front onto an existing public road which is of reasonable standard of construction and generally maintained all year round.

11. Public bodies and private persons are encouraged to consolidate existing vacant lots to establish new lots of such a size as to permit uses consistent with the objectives of the designation in which they are located.

12. Where a portion of an original township lot or half township lot, where the original township lot is 80 ha (200 ac.), includes a Minor Urban Centre, Urban Area or Escarpment Recreation Area, the New Lots Policies of the applicable designations will apply only to the area outside the Minor Urban Centre, Urban Area and Escarpment Recreation Area boundary provided:

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- a) the lands outside constitute more than 50% of the original township lot, or half lot; and
- b) the boundary of the Minor Urban Centre/Urban Area has

been clearly defined in an approved official plan and/or secondary plan deemed not to be in conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Minister of the Environment.

13. New lots may be created by a public body through either acquisition, disposal or exchange provided such a lot does not conflict with the new lot policies and severance limits contained within Parts 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10, and the provisions of Part 3 of this Plan. PR #13

14. Where more than one single family dwelling exists on the same lot, the additional dwelling(s) may be severed provided all the following criteria can be met: PR #4
 - a) that neither the dwelling to be severed or the dwelling(s) to be retained were approved on the basis that they would be for temporary use or for farm-help.
 - b) that all the dwellings on the property are legally existing uses and have received approval from the municipality,
 - c) that both the dwelling to be severed and the dwelling to be retained are in a reasonable standard for habitation and have been used as a dwelling unit within the year before making application to sever. PR #4

15. Where a dwelling is declared surplus to an agricultural operation and no other dwelling(s) exists on the subject lot, the surplus

dwelling may be severed provided the severance complies with the New Lots policy of the applicable designation.

PR #4

16. Where more than one single-family dwelling exists on the same lot, such dwelling(s) shall be considered as though it were a previous severance, for the purpose of applying the density provisions of the New Lots policy.

2.5 New Development Affecting Steep Slopes and Ravines

The objective is to ensure that new development affecting steep slopes (e.g. Escarpment slopes, rock faces, and talus slopes) and ravines does not result in environmental damage or in unsafe conditions.

1. The crest or brow and toe of the slope or ravine shall be established by means of a site inspection by the implementing authority and these lines will be plotted on proposed development plans.
2. The implementing authority will establish a minimum development setback from the brow or crest and toe of a slope or ravine and no disturbance of grades or vegetation below the crest or brow and above the toe shall occur.
3. Where this setback cannot be achieved on an existing lot of record on a steep slope, the setback may be varied or eliminated to the satisfaction of the implementing authority.
4. An engineering report shall be prepared by the applicant if the existing or future stability of the slope or ravine is in question.
5. The setback for all unstable slopes should be equal to a distance of twice the vertical depth of the ravine plus six metres (20 feet), measured from the toe of the slope, unless the application to build is

2.6 New Development Affecting Steep Slopes and Ravines

Notes

The objective is to ensure that new development affecting steep slopes (e.g. Escarpment slopes, rock faces, and talus slopes) and ravines does not result in environmental damage or in unsafe conditions.

1. The crest or brow and toe of the slope or ravine shall be established by means of a site inspection by the implementing authority and these lines will be plotted on proposed development plans.
2. The implementing authority will establish a minimum development setback from the brow or crest and toe of a slope or ravine and no disturbance of grades or vegetation below the crest or brow and above the toe shall occur.
3. Where this setback cannot be achieved on an existing lot of record on a steep slope, the setback may be varied or eliminated to the satisfaction of the implementing authority.
4. An engineering report shall be prepared by the applicant if the existing or future stability of the slope or ravine is in question.

deleted

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supported by a professional engineer's report in support of a lesser distance.

6. Structures of any kind unless permitted by the policies of this Plan should not be placed on slopes in excess of 25 per cent (1 in 4 slopes).
7. During development, a screen of appropriate fencing material (e.g. snow fencing) should be established approximately three metres (10 feet) from the crest of the slope in order to prevent any dumping.
8. Development (e.g. ski facilities) should be designed in such a way as to minimize the disturbance and ensure the stability of Escarpment and ravine slopes.

2.6 New Development Affecting Water Resources

The objective is to ensure that new development adjacent to streams, lakes and wetlands will have a minimum adverse effect on water quality and quantity.

Water Quality

1. Changes to the natural drainage should be avoided.
2. No sewage system should be allowed closer than 30 metres (approximately 100 feet) from:
 - a) the high water mark of any

5. Structures of any kind unless permitted by the policies of this Plan should not be placed on slopes in excess of 25 per cent (1 in 4 slopes).
6. During development, a screen of appropriate fencing material (e.g. snow fencing) should be established approximately 3 metres (10 feet) from the crest of the slope in order to prevent any dumping.
7. Development (e.g. ski facilities) should be designed in such a way as to minimize the disturbance and ensure the stability of Escarpment and ravine slopes.

2.7 New Development Affecting Water Resources

The objective is to ensure that new development affecting streams, watercourses, lakes, wetlands, and groundwater systems will have minimum adverse effect on water quality and quantity, and on the Escarpment environment.

Water Quality

1. Changes to the natural drainage should be avoided.
2. No sewage system should be allowed closer than 30 metres (approximately 100 feet) from:
 - a) the high water mark of any

PR #15

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lake;

- b) the top of a stream bank or ravine; or
- c) the edge of any wetland. Where this setback cannot be achieved on an existing lot of record the distance may be varied to the satisfaction of the Ministry of the Environment or its designated agent.

3. A setback for other development will be established from each side of a stream, river bed, lakeshore or wetland necessary to maintain existing water quality. The width of this buffer shall be determined by the implementing authority in consultation with the Ministry of the Environment, conservation authority and the Ministry of Natural Resources, which shall consider:

- a) soil type;
- b) types and amounts of vegetation cover;
- c) slope of the land;
- d) fish and wildlife.

4. No alteration of the natural grade or drainage shall occur within the setback where, in the opinion of the implementing authority, such action would adversely affect surface and/or groundwater resources.

5. The cutting of trees within the setback is regulated by Part 2.8, Development

lake;

- b) the top of a stream bank or ravine; or
- c) the edge of any wetland. Where this setback cannot be achieved on an existing lot of record the distance may be varied to the satisfaction of the Ministry of the Environment or its designated agent.

3. A setback for other development will be established from each side of a stream, river bed, lakeshore or wetland necessary to maintain existing water quality. The width of this buffer shall be determined by the implementing authority in consultation with the Ministry of the Environment, conservation authority and the Ministry of Natural Resources, which shall consider:

- a) soil type;
- b) types and amounts of vegetation cover;
- c) slope of the land;
- d) fish and wildlife.

4. No alteration of the natural grade or drainage shall occur within the setback where, in the opinion of the implementing authority, such action would adversely affect surface and/or groundwater resources.

5. The cutting of trees within the setback is regulated by Parts 2.8 and 2.9,

Criteria.

6. Where in the opinion of the implementing authority a potential ground or surface water pollution problem exists, the applicant shall detail through appropriate studies, the detrimental effects and how they will be minimized.
7. During development, the following sediment and erosion control practices should be carried out:
 - a) Only the smallest practical area of land should be exposed at any time during the development.
 - b) When land is exposed during development the exposure should be kept to the shortest practical period of time.
 - c) Natural features such as tree groves, grades and waterways should be preserved.
 - d) Temporary vegetation and/or mulching should be used to protect critical areas exposed during development.
 - e) Final landscaping and vegetation should be installed as soon as practical following completion of the development.
 - f) Top soil should not be removed from the site, but rather, should be stored and redistributed as a suitable base for seeding and planting.

Development Criteria.

6. Where in the opinion of the implementing authority a potential ground or surface water pollution problem exists, the applicant shall detail through appropriate studies, the detrimental effects and how they will be minimized.
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 - e) Final landscaping and vegetation should be installed as soon as practical following completion of the development.
 - f) Top soil should not be removed from the site, but rather, should be stored and redistributed as a suitable base for seeding and planting.

- g) Sediment control devices should be installed to remove sediment from run-off due to changed soil surface conditions during and after construction.
- h) Construction in or across a watercourse or wetland should be appropriately timed to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife habitat.

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- h) Construction in or across a watercourse or wetland should be appropriately timed to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife habitat.

Water Quantity

- 8. Permitted Uses which involve water taking or undertake stream diversions as part of their operation shall be of a scale and intensity that would not adversely affect water quality, quantity and the Escarpment environment. The implementing authority may require that studies be undertaken to justify the need and amount of water taking and/or diversions and mitigate impact on the Escarpment environment.
- 9. When considering whether to allow a use which involves water taking or diversion, the implementing authority shall consider:
 - a) the number, distribution, location and intensity of such activities within the watershed in terms of:
 - i) the impact of water quality and quantity;
 - ii) the cumulative effect or the objectives of the Plan and designation;
 - iii) the quality and character of natural streams and water supplies.
 - b) the water resource management

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policies/activities of the
Ministry of the Environment,
Ministry of Natural
Resources and Conservation
Authority.

Flood Plains

8. No building or structure shall be permitted in identified flood plains except where the building or structure has been approved by the municipal council, the conservation authority and/or the Ministry of Natural Resources in accordance with established floodplain management and development criteria.
9. Watershed management and flood and erosion control projects shall be carried out in accordance with the standards, policies or guidelines of the Ministry of Natural Resources and/or conservation authority.
10. Where possible, such projects should be designed and located to avoid or minimize the impact on wetlands, wildlife habitat, source areas, streams, steep slopes and other areas of visual and environmental significance.
11. Where possible, ponds should be designed as offstream devices with bottom draw-off control structures.
12. Water management and flood and erosion control projects should be designed so as not to adversely affect downstream water quality, quantity and adjacent lands.

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12. Where possible, such projects should be designed and located to avoid or minimize the impact on wetlands, wildlife habitat, source areas, streams, steep slopes and other areas of visual and environmental significance.
13. Where possible, ponds should be designed as offstream devices with bottom draw-off control structures.
14. Water management and flood and erosion control projects should be designed so as not to adversely affect downstream water quality, quantity and adjacent lands.

13. When considering a new project the implementing authority shall consider the number, distribution and location of these works within the watershed in terms of their cumulative effect on the objectives of the applicable designation and watershed management policies/activities of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and the conservation authority.

Private Ponds

14. Private ponds shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, conservation authority and/or Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Permits issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources pursuant to The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act are required for ponds in association with water courses.
15. Private ponds should be designed and located to avoid or minimize the impact on wetlands, fish and wildlife habitats, source areas, steep Escarpment slopes and other areas of visual and environmental significance.
16. Private ponds should be designed, wherever it is deemed to be necessary by the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, conservation authorities or

15. When considering a new project the implementing authority shall consider the number, distribution and location of these works within the watershed in terms of their cumulative effect on the objectives of the applicable designation and watershed management policies/activities of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and the conservation authority.

Ponds

16. A farm pond, and the expansion of existing farm ponds may be permitted in the Escarpment Protection Area and the Escarpment Rural Area provided it is deemed to be essential to the farm operation by the implementing authority, and is the only feasible method for providing water, subject to the following:
- a) That the pond be designed and located to avoid streams, watercourses, wetlands, source areas, Escarpment slopes, fish and wildlife habitat and natural areas of regional significance.
 - b) The implementing authority shall consider the number, distribution and location of ponds within the watershed in terms of their cumulative effect on the objectives of the Plan as well as the quality and character of natural streams and water supplies. It must also meet with the water resource management

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the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, as offstream devices with bottom draw-off control structures.

17. Ponds should be designed so as not to adversely affect downstream water quality, quantity and adjacent lands.
18. When considering an application for a new pond, the implementing authority shall consider the number, distribution and location of ponds within the watershed in terms of their cumulative effect on the objectives of the applicable designation and watershed management program of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and the conservation authority.

policies/activities of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Conservation Authority.

17. The construction, expansion and maintenance of farm ponds and the maintenance of existing ponds shall be in accordance with the following:
 - a) The policies of this Plan and the requirements of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, Conservation Authority and/or Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
 - b) Natural vegetative buffers shall be maintained or established;
 - c) The design shall not adversely affect downstream water quality, quantity, adjacent lands and riparian rights;
 - d) Applications which involve the impoundment or damming of surface drainage or spring sources shall be accompanied by detailed design drawings approved of by a water resource engineer if structural or safety concerns exist.
18. Existing ponds shall be encouraged to revert to a natural state.
19. Where an existing pond has a substantial ecological or potentially hazardous impact, the property owner shall be encouraged to take corrective measures which may include the installation

of a bottom draw device or the establishment of a natural vegetative buffer at the edge of the pond.

2.7 New Development Within Wooded Areas

The objective is to ensure that new development should preserve as much as possible of wooded areas.

1. Disturbance of treed areas should be minimized, and proposed developments in heavily treed areas shall have site plan agreements containing specific management details regarding the protection of existing trees.
2. Trees to be retained should be protected by means of snow fencing, wrapping, or other acceptable means during construction (e.g. tree wells).
3. Existing tree cover or other stabilizing vegetation will be maintained on slopes in excess of 25 per cent (1 in 4 slope).

2.8 Forest Management

The objective is to maintain and enhance the forests and associated animal and plant habitats.

1. All cutting of trees requires approval from the implementing authority with the following exceptions:
 - a) The cutting or other destruction, removal or pruning of trees carried out

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2.9 Forest Management

The objective is to maintain and enhance the forests and associated animal and plant habitats.

1. All cutting of trees requires approval from the implementing authority with the following exceptions:
 - a) The cutting or other destruction, removal or pruning of trees carried out

under The Crown Timber Act, The Forestry Act, The Woodlands Improvement Act, The Municipal Act and The Conservation Authorities Act, or in accordance with programs recommended by the forestry staff of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

- b) The cutting or other destruction, removal or pruning of trees for domestic purposes.
 - c) Where there are specialized tree crops, such as Christmas tree farms, nurseries, or orchards, where clear cutting or removal and replanting is a normal part of the operation.
 - d) Where trees create a hazard.
 - e) To facilitate approved permitted uses.
2. Approval to cut is conditional upon:
- a) Using tree-cutting methods designed to minimize adverse effects on the natural environment including surface drainage and groundwater.
 - b) Minimizing disruption of habitats for plants and animal species occurring in the area.
 - c) Retaining the diversity of tree species.
 - d) Aiming over the long term to retain or enhance the quality, appearance and productivity of the forest

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 - b) Minimizing disruption of habitats for plants and animal species occurring in the area.
 - c) Retaining the diversity of tree species.
 - d) Aiming over the long term to retain or enhance the quality, appearance and productivity of the forest

site.

- e) Minimum cutting within highly sensitive areas such as steep slopes, unstable soils and stream valleys, and areas of high groundwater infiltration.
- 3. Notwithstanding 1. above, all public bodies shall submit details of tree-cutting plans to the Ministry of Natural Resources for approval before entering into any agreement involving the cutting of trees.
- 4. Reforestation using native tree species shall be encouraged by both provincial and municipal authorities, particularly in areas of shallow and unstable soils, steep slopes, stream valleys, headwaters and groundwater infiltration areas critical to the maintenance of the quality and quantity of natural streams and water supplies; also, to restore open abandoned sub-marginal agricultural land to productivity by growing a forest crop.
- 5. Any tree-cutting program should include natural regeneration or rehabilitation through reforestation where necessary.
- 6. Tree cutting in an Area of Natural Scientific Interest (Life Science) which is in public ownership will be permitted where it is necessary to maintain the values for which the area

site.

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- 3. Notwithstanding 1. above, all public bodies shall submit details of tree-cutting plans to the Ministry of Natural Resources for approval before entering into any agreement involving the cutting of trees.
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- 5. Any tree-cutting program should include natural regeneration or rehabilitation through reforestation where necessary.
- 6. Tree cutting in an Area of Natural Scientific Interest (Life Science) which is in public ownership will be permitted where it is necessary to maintain the values for which the area

was acquired, for emergency access, where existing agreements are in effect or to implement uses permitted in approved Park Plans.

2.9 Agriculture

The objective is to protect lands with a high agricultural capability.

1. Development and the creation of new lots, including provision for a new lot for a retiring bona fide farmer, should comply with the requirements of the Foodland Guidelines.
2. Municipal official plans may permit an additional dwelling(s) (including a mobile home) accessory to a farm operation, for a member of the farm family or for farm help engaged full-time on the farm. Such a dwelling should be located within the farm cluster and a separate lot shall not be created for it.

was acquired, for emergency access, where existing agreements are in effect or to implement uses permitted in approved Park Master or Management Plans approved under Part 3.

2.10 Agriculture

The objective is to protect lands with a high agricultural capability and to permit compatible accessory farm uses that directly support the continued agricultural use (e.g. small-scale wineries, seasonal farm markets).

1. Development and the creation of new lots should maintain and protect agricultural land from uses considered incompatible with sustaining the agricultural use and/or land base.

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Small-Scale Accessory Commercial Uses

2. All commercial uses are encouraged to locate primarily within Urban Areas, Minor Urban Centres and Escarpment Recreation Areas. Small-scale commercial development may be permitted as an accessory agricultural use provided it is subordinate, incidental

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and exclusively devoted to the principal agricultural use carried out on the same lot by the owner and is not considered a high intensity use out of character for the agricultural area.

3. All buildings, structures and facilities, including parking areas, associated with the accessory use shall be designed and located to reduce the impact on the principal agricultural use and the rural open landscape character. Such buildings shall be located within the farm cluster.
4. The total area of all buildings and structures devoted to the accessory use shall be proportional to the size and scale of the principal agricultural use but shall not be greater than 460 sq.m. (5000 sq.ft.).
5. Any retail sales conducted as part of the accessory use shall be normally limited to the sale of produce grown or raised on the property and/or, the product produced on the property made from the produce grown or raised on the property. This relationship shall be clearly outlined to the satisfaction of the implementing authority in the proposed development plans.
6. The total floor area devoted to the retail sale of the agricultural product shall be proportional to the size and scale of the principal agricultural use but shall not be greater than 70

sq.m.(750 sq.ft.).

7. Signage for the accessory use shall be limited to one, non-illuminated sign, no greater than 1 sq.m (10 sq.ft.) and shall be located on the property which is the subject of the use.
8. A use incidental to the accessory use may be integrated within the accessory operation provided that it does not result in an intensification of the use (e.g. wine tasting area but not a restaurant).
9. Expansions of a small-scale accessory commercial use beyond the size and scale outlined in these criteria will not be permitted.

2.10 Mineral Resources

The objective is to minimize the impact of new mineral extraction operations and accessory uses on the Escarpment environment.

2.11 Mineral Resources

The objective is to minimize the impact of mineral extraction operations and accessory uses on the Escarpment environment.

Licensed Pits and Quarries

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1. New small-scale licensed pits or quarries permitted under Part 1.6 (subject to an amendment to the Plan) shall have a maximum licensed area of extraction of 8 ha (20 ac.) and have a maximum total annual production of less than 50,000 tonnes.

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2. New small-scale licensed pits or quarries permitted under Part 1.6 (subject to an amendment to the Plan) shall be used only for local municipal roads or services (e.g., water lines) and only within the local municipality that owns and

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operates the pit/quarry.

3. Extractive operations including wayside pits and haul routes shall not conflict with the following criteria:
 - a) The protection of sensitive ecological, geological, historic and archaeological sites or areas.
 - b) The protection of surface and groundwater resources.
 - c) The maintenance of good agricultural land in accordance with the Foodland Guidelines.
 - d) The minimization of the adverse impact of extractive and accessory operations on existing and approved residential development.
 - e) The preservation of the natural and cultural landscapes as much as possible during extraction and after rehabilitation.
2. For quarries licensed prior to June 12, 1985, no extraction shall take place at any point nearer to the brow of the Escarpment than 90 metres (300 feet) measured horizontally. For new quarry operations, no extraction shall take place at any point nearer to the brow of the Escarpment than 200 metres (600 feet)

3. Extractive operations including haul routes shall not conflict with the following criteria:
 - a) The protection of sensitive ecological, geological, historic and archaeological sites or areas.
 - b) The protection of surface and groundwater resources.
 - c) The maintenance of good agricultural land.
 - d) The minimization of the adverse impact of extractive and accessory operations on existing agricultural or residential development.
 - e) The preservation of the natural and cultural landscapes as much as possible during extraction and after rehabilitation.
 - f) The minimization of the adverse impact of extractive and accessory operations on parks and the existing and optimum routes of the Bruce Trail.
4. For pits or quarries licensed prior to June 12, 1985, no extraction shall take place at any point nearer to the brow of the Escarpment than 90 metres (300 feet) measured horizontally. For new pit or quarry operations approved since June 12, 1985, no extraction shall take place at any point

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measured horizontally or any greater setback required by the implementing authority.

nearer to the brow of the Escarpment than 200 metres (600 feet) measured horizontally or any greater setback required by the implementing authority.

3. As a condition of the licence the extractive operation shall be screened while it is in progress and, where possible, prior to extraction in a manner compatible with the surrounding visual environment.
4. Screening shall incorporate the following:
 - a) Overburden material supplemented with native tree and shrub plantings should be utilized for screening purposes.
 - b) Tree screen plantings are to be of compatible species and sizes to permit only very limited visual contact from the surrounding landscape.
 - c) All plantings should be properly maintained to ensure continued survival and good growth rates.
5. Wherever possible, rehabilitation shall be progressive as the extraction proceeds. Where it is not practical to rehabilitate immediately to the planned after use, interim rehabilitation shall occur.
6. Rehabilitation shall incorporate the following:
 - a) Excess topsoil and overburden are to be
5. An extractive operation shall be screened while it is in progress and, where possible, prior to extraction in a manner compatible with the surrounding visual environment.
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 - a) Overburden material supplemented with native tree and shrub plantings should be utilized for screening purposes.
 - b) Tree screen plantings are to be of compatible species and sizes to permit only very limited visual contact from the surrounding landscape.
 - c) All plantings should be properly maintained to ensure continued survival and good growth rates.
7. Wherever possible, rehabilitation shall be progressive as the extraction proceeds.
8. Rehabilitation shall incorporate the following:
 - a) Excess topsoil and overburden are to be

retained and stabilized for future rehabilitation.

- b) All excavated pit walls are to be regraded to a slope of 3 to 1 or less except in regions where topsoil and fill materials are scarce. In such areas finished slopes may be no steeper than 2 to 1. Exposed sections of pit or quarry faces may be left unrehabilitated for aesthetic or educational purposes as incorporated into an approved after-use plan.
- c) Vegetation, including seeding, crops or trees and shrubs, shall be planted as soon as possible following finished grading.

- 7. Proposed wayside pits and quarries shall also be subject to the following:
 - a) An application for a wayside permit shall be accompanied by a sketch map drawn to scale indicating property features, present pit areas, excavation faces, areas to be excavated and other areas to be used.
 - b) An application for a wayside permit shall be accompanied by a rehabilitation statement or plan compatible with the proposed operation and the land use in the area.
 - c) The comments of affected municipalities will be solicited on applications

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- b) All excavated pit walls are to be regraded to a slope of 3 to 1 or less except in regions where topsoil and fill materials are scarce. In such areas finished slopes may be no steeper than 2 to 1. Exposed sections of pit or quarry faces may be left unrehabilitated for aesthetic or educational purposes as incorporated into an approved after-use plan.
- c) Vegetation, including seeding, crops or trees and shrubs, shall be planted as soon as possible following finished grading.

Wayside Pits and Quarries

- 9. In addition to the above, proposed wayside pits and quarries shall also be subject to the following:
 - a) An application for a wayside permit shall be accompanied by a sketch map drawn to scale indicating property features, present pit areas, excavation faces, areas to be excavated and other areas to be used.
 - b) An application for a wayside permit shall be accompanied by a rehabilitation statement or plan compatible with the proposed operation and the land use in the area.
 - c) The comments of affected municipalities will be solicited on applications

for wayside permits for provincial road construction purposes.

for wayside permits for provincial road construction purposes.

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- d) Wayside permits for municipal road construction purposes in the Escarpment Protection Area will be restricted to sites previously disturbed by extractive operations (e.g. previous wayside pits or quarries, and abandoned pits or quarries).

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- e) The opportunity to use mineral aggregate resources which would not be otherwise commercially developed, including abandoned pits and quarries, shall be considered prior to issuing a wayside permit.

- d) The opportunity to use mineral aggregate resources which would not be otherwise commercially developed, e.g., abandoned pits and quarries, shall be considered prior to issuing a wayside permit.

- f) A wayside permit expires on the completion of the project or contract or one year after its issuance, whichever occurs first. Application for renewal or a new permit for the completion of the project or contract will be considered.

- e) A wayside permit expires on the completion of the project or contract or 18 months after its issuance, whichever occurs first. Application for renewal or a new permit for the completion of the project or contract will be considered.

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- g) An estimated tonnage limit shall be determined based on the requirement of the project or contract and will be placed as a condition on the permit at the time of issuance.

- f) An estimated tonnage limit shall be determined based on the requirement of the project or contract and will be placed as a condition on the permit at the time of issuance.

- h) Terms and conditions related to the method of operation and rehabilitation shall also be placed on the permit at the time of issuance.

- g) Terms and conditions related to the method of operation and rehabilitation shall also be placed on the permit at the time of issuance.

8. For the Mineral Resource Extraction Areas designated on Map 3 in the west half of Lot 25, Conc. V, and the

10. For the Mineral Resource Extraction Areas designated on Map 3 in the west half of Lot 25, Concession V, and

east half Lot 25, Conc. IV, in the Town of Halton Hills, the limits of mineral resource extraction to be established through the development permit and The Pits and Quarries Control Act licence processes shall contain:

- a) a setback of 15 m (50 ft.) from the southeasterly limit of the Escarpment Natural Area designation (top of bank for the Black Creek tributary) in the east half of Lot 25, Con. IV, and,
- b) a setback of 15 m (50 ft.) from the top of bank to be established through the forest area along the lot line between Lots 24 and 25, Con. V.

2.11 Heritage

The objective is to maintain the heritage resources of the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area.

- 1. Care shall be taken to preserve known archaeological sites (especially native burial sites) or areas where such sites might reasonably be expected to exist.
- 2. Existing heritage features, areas and properties should be retained and reused. To determine whether such actions are feasible, consideration shall be given to both economic and social benefits and costs.
- 3. New development including reconstruction and alterations should be in

the east half Lot 25, Concession IV, in the Town of Halton Hills, the limits of mineral resource extraction to be established through the development permit and The Aggregate Resources Act licence processes shall contain:

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- b) a setback of 15 m (50 ft.) from the top of bank to be established through the forest area along the lot line between Lots 24 and 25, Concession V.

2.12 Heritage

The objective is to maintain the heritage resources of the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area.

- 1. Care shall be taken to preserve known archaeological sites (especially native burial sites) or areas where such sites might reasonably be expected to exist.
- 2. Existing heritage features, areas and properties should be retained and reused. To determine whether such actions are feasible, consideration shall be given to both economic and social benefits and costs.
- 3. New development including reconstruction and alterations should be in

harmony with the area's character and the existing heritage features and building(s) in general mass, height and setback and in the treatment of architectural details, especially on building facades.

4. Where new development involves a heritage feature it should express the feature in some way. This may include one or more of the following:
 - a) preservation and display of fragments of the former buildings' features and landscaping;
 - b) marking the traces of former locations, shapes and circulation lines;
 - c) displaying graphic verbal descriptions of the former use;
 - d) reflection of the former architecture and use in the new development.
5. Where development will destroy or significantly alter cultural landscapes or heritage features, actions should be taken to salvage information on the features being lost. Such actions could include archaeological salvage excavation, and the recording of buildings or structures through measured drawings or photogrammetry.

2.12 Recreation

The objective is to minimize any adverse impact of recreational

harmony with the area's character and the existing heritage features and building(s) in general mass, height and setback and in the treatment of architectural details, especially on building facades.

4. Where new development involves a heritage feature it should express the feature in some way. This may include one or more of the following:
 - a) preservation and display of fragments of the former buildings' features and landscaping;
 - b) marking the traces of former locations, shapes and circulation lines;
 - c) displaying graphic verbal descriptions of the former use;
 - d) reflection of the former architecture and use in the new development.
5. Where development will destroy or significantly alter cultural landscapes or heritage features, actions should be taken to salvage information on the features being lost. Such actions could include archaeological salvage excavation, and the recording of buildings or structures through measured drawings or photogrammetry.

2.13 Recreation

The objective is to minimize any adverse impact of recreational

activities on the Escarpment.

1. All recreational activities should be designed and located so as not to conflict with surrounding land uses (e.g. agriculture) and be compatible with the natural and cultural character of the area.
2. Intensive recreational activity is intended to occur primarily in the designated Escarpment Recreation Areas and in the parks of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System established for this purpose.
3. Recreational uses should not exceed the carrying capacity of a site or area.
4. Trails will be located and designed so as not to adversely affect adjoining private landowners.
5. Motorized vehicle trails are encouraged to use abandoned pits or quarries, abandoned railway lines or unused township roads where disruption of the natural environment would be minimal.
6. Trails will be located and designed to avoid wherever possible steep slopes, wetlands, erosion-prone soils, and ecologically sensitive areas such as deer-wintering yards and significant plant and animal habitats and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest.

activities on the Escarpment.

1. All recreational activities should be designed and located so as not to conflict with surrounding land uses (e.g. agriculture) and be compatible with the natural and cultural character of the area.
2. Intensive recreational activity is intended to occur primarily in the designated Escarpment Recreation Areas and on the public lands of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System established for this purpose.
3. Recreational uses should not exceed the carrying capacity of a site or area.
4. Recreational development will be located and designed so as not to adversely affect adjoining private landowners.
5. Recreational development will be located and designed to avoid wherever possible wetlands, erosion-prone soils, and ecologically sensitive areas such as deer-wintering yards and significant plant and animal habitats and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest.
6. Recreational development

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should generally be designed wherever possible to avoid steep slopes with the exception of those uses that require the slope for their functioning (e.g. ski runs). Where recreational development is proposed on a steep slope, development plans should address the engineering, environmental and visual impacts of the development.

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| <p>7. Where existing trails are in locations that cause environmental deterioration, relocations to a less critical location shall be encouraged.</p> <p>8. Trail design, construction and management should ensure the safety of trail users.</p> | <p>7. Where existing recreational developments are in locations that cause environmental deterioration, relocations to a less critical location shall be encouraged.</p> <p>8. Trail design, construction and management should ensure the safety of trail users.</p> <p>9. Motorized vehicle trails are not encouraged and shall only be permitted where it can be shown that the use can be designed, constructed and managed without a negative impact on the environmental and visual characteristics of the site.</p> <p>10. Where permitted, golf courses shall be designed and maintained to minimize impact on the natural and physical Escarpment environment (i.e. minimum regrading, maximize incorporation of natural vegetation and rough areas, minimize fertilizer and irrigation demands).</p> |
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2.13 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

The objective is to maintain the

2.14 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

The objective is to maintain the

scenic, scientific, educational and interpretive values of the most significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest.

1. Any development within Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest, as identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources, should be such that the scenic, scientific, educational or interpretive value of such areas is substantially maintained.
2. A setback for development should be established for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest or features therein by the implementing authority in consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources wherever it may be determined that such setback is necessary to protect the scenic, scientific, educational or interpretive value of such areas.
3. New development within Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest should be assessed in terms of its long-term impact on the site and/or features, and permitted where the site can support the use without substantial negative impacts on the scenic, scientific, educational or interpretive value of such areas or features.

2.14 Transportation and Utilities

The objective is to design and locate new and expanded transportation and utility facilities so the least possible

scenic, scientific, educational and interpretive values of the most significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest.

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2. A setback for development should be established for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest or features therein by the implementing authority in consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources wherever it may be determined that such setback is necessary to protect the scenic, scientific, educational or interpretive value of such areas.
3. New development within Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest should be assessed in terms of its long-term impact on the site and/or features, and permitted where the site can support the use without substantial negative impacts on the scenic, scientific, educational or interpretive value of such areas or features.

2.15 Transportation and Utilities

The objective is to design and locate new and expanded transportation and utility facilities so the least possible

change occurs in the environment and the natural and cultural landscape.

1. All new and reconstructed transportation and utility facilities shall be designed and located to minimize the impact on the Escarpment environment and be consistent with the objectives of this Plan. Examples of such site and design guidelines include the following:

- a) Blasting, grading and tree removal should be minimized where possible through realignment and utilization of devices such as curbs and gutters, retaining walls and tree wells.
- b) Finished slopes should be graded to a 2 to 1 slope minimum and planted; large cuts should be terraced to minimize surface erosion and slope failure.
- c) Site rehabilitation should use native species of vegetation and blend into the surrounding landscape.
- d) Vegetation screens should be used where feasible.
- e) Transportation and utility structures should be sited and designed to minimize visual impact.
- f) A development setback from the Escarpment brow for utility structures will be established by the implementing authority to minimize visual impacts.
- g) Transmission towers (e.g.

change occurs in the environment and the natural and cultural landscape.

1. All new and reconstructed transportation and utility facilities shall be designed and located to minimize the impact on the Escarpment environment and be consistent with the objectives of this Plan. Examples of such site and design guidelines include the following:

- a) Blasting, grading and tree removal should be minimized where possible through realignment and utilization of devices such as curbs and gutters, retaining walls and tree wells.
- b) Finished slopes should be graded to a 2 to 1 slope minimum and planted; large cuts should be terraced to minimize surface erosion and slope failure.
- c) Site rehabilitation should use native species of vegetation and blend into the surrounding landscape.
- d) Vegetation screens should be used where feasible.
- e) Transportation and utility structures should be sited and designed to minimize visual impact.
- f) A development setback from the Escarpment brow for utility structures will be established by the implementing authority to minimize visual impacts.
- g) Transmission towers (e.g.

microwave and television towers) should be located in areas where similar facilities exist provided the areas carrying capacity is not exceeded.

- h) The visual impact of utility structures and service roads should be minimized by siting, structural design, colouration and landscape planting in order to minimize the impact on the Escarpment environment.

2. New transportation and utility facilities should avoid Escarpment Natural Areas.

microwave and television towers) should be located in areas where similar facilities exist provided the areas carrying capacity is not exceeded.

- h) The visual impact of utility structures and service roads should be minimized by siting, structural design, colouration and landscape planting in order to minimize the impact on the Escarpment environment.

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- i) Transportation and utility facilities should be sited and designed to avoid or minimize the impacts on parks and the Bruce Trail. Where trail impacts cannot be avoided the objective will be to provide for an acceptable, safe alternative.

2. New transportation and utility facilities should avoid Escarpment Natural Areas.

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2.16 The Bruce Trail

General Provisions

The objective is to design and locate uses within the Bruce Trail Corridor in an environmentally sound manner:

1. The Trail shall be designed and located within the corridor so as to minimize potential conflicts with adjacent private landowners and surrounding land uses (e.g., agricultural).
2. All uses within the corridor shall be designed to

minimize the need for environmental change (e.g., tree removal).

3. All Trail activities shall be compatible with the natural and cultural character of the area, avoiding wherever possible the need for major engineering works and site modifications over the long term.
4. The use of the Trail shall be restricted where necessary to ensure the carrying capacity of an area is not exceeded.
5. Where the carrying capacity of a section of the Trail has been reached, the Trail should be resited where possible within the corridor to ensure environmental deterioration is minimized.
6. All uses within the Trail corridor shall be located and designed, where possible, to avoid steep slopes, wetlands, erosion prone soils and ecologically sensitive areas such as sensitive plant and animal habitats and sensitive areas within Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest.

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Overnight Rest Areas

7. The development of Overnight Rest Areas shall be subject to the General Provisions of Part 2.16 and the following:
8. Overnight Rest Areas, unless warranted by demand, shall not be sited closer together than 10 km (6.3 miles). Locational preference for

Overnight Rest Areas will be given to their development on existing public parkland within the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

9. Overnight Rest Areas shall be managed as primitive unserviced campsites. Such an area would normally consist of 3 to 6 clearings for tents, a fireplace, water source and latrine. Municipal/Provincial regulations governing fires, water supplies and waste disposal shall apply.
10. To discourage abuse by non-hikers, Overnight Rest Areas should be separated from the Bruce Trail main Trail, and scenic or historic attractions. A minimum 500 m (1650 ft.) separation from roads and other points of vehicular access will normally be required.

Bruce Trail Access Points

11. The development of Bruce Trail Access Points shall be subject to the General Provisions of Part 2.16 and the following:
12. Locational preference for Bruce Trail Access Points will be given to their development on existing public parkland within the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.
13. Secondary Bruce Trail Access Points may occur between Escarpment Parks provided the following design standards can be met:
 - a) Secondary Access Points

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- should generally be located within 500 m (1650 ft.) of the Bruce Trail and be connected by a side trail;
- b) Secondary Access Points should be located a minimum of 100 m (328 ft.) from residences, sensitive features or other adjacent uses (e.g., agriculture) which may be adversely affected by increased access;
 - c) Secondary Access Points should be limited in size and accommodate a maximum of 20 vehicles;
 - d) Where necessary Secondary Access Point parking areas should be fenced and visually buffered with berms and/or vegetative screening;
 - e) Secondary Access Points shall not be established in remote areas, or near sensitive areas or features where natural and cultural values might be endangered or compromised by increased public access; and
 - f) The location and design of Secondary Access Points shall satisfy all municipal and provincial road access requirements (e.g., sight-lines, drainage).

Part 3 - The Niagara Escarpment Parks System

3.1 The Niagara Escarpment Parks System

Part 3 of this Plan sets out policies for a Niagara Escarpment Parks System as a framework for the establishment and coordination of a system of publicly owned lands on the Escarpment.

Appendix 1 briefly describes each park in the Parks System.

The Niagara Escarpment Parks System will be established and managed through the continued cooperation of seven conservation authorities, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Niagara Parks Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Parks Canada, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, municipalities and other bodies capable of managing areas in the public interest (e.g. the Bruce Trail Association, local service clubs).

The Ministry of Natural Resources shall coordinate the development and administration of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

3.1 The Niagara Escarpment Parks System

Part 3 of this Plan sets out policies for the Niagara Escarpment Parks System as a framework for the establishment and coordination of a system of publicly-owned lands on the Escarpment including the Bruce Trail.

There are in excess of 100 existing and proposed parks within the System. The majority are or will be linked by the Bruce Trail. The System is shown on Map 10. Appendix I briefly describes each park in the System.

The Ministry of Natural Resources coordinates the development and administration of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

The Niagara Escarpment Parks System is owned and managed through the continued cooperation of seven conservation authorities, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Environment Canada - Canadian Parks Service, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Royal Botanical Gardens, municipalities and other bodies capable of managing areas in the public interest (e.g., the Bruce Trail Association, local service clubs).

Excluding land purchased as Bruce Trail corridor, Maps 1 to 9 identify Public Land (in the Parks System) with an overlay. This overlay is considered to be

Notes

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to end
of
Appendix 1

a Niagara Escarpment Plan designation.

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3.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Escarpment Parks System:

1. to protect the most significant features of the natural and cultural landscape of the Niagara Escarpment area;
2. to provide a wide variety of Escarpment-related outdoor recreation opportunities;
3. to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the Niagara Escarpment area; and
4. to support tourism by providing opportunities for discovery and enjoyment by Ontario's residents and visitors.

3.1.2 Parks System Concept

The Niagara Escarpment Parks System is based on public lands acquired to protect distinctive features and areas along the Escarpment. Feature areas are waterfalls, distinctive landforms associated with the Escarpment and special plant

3.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Escarpment Parks System are:

1. to protect the most significant features of the natural and cultural landscape of the Niagara Escarpment area through acquisition and park planning;
2. to provide a wide variety of Escarpment-related outdoor recreation opportunities;
3. to provide for adequate public access to the Niagara Escarpment;
4. to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the Niagara Escarpment area;
5. to support tourism by providing opportunities for discovery and enjoyment by Ontario's residents and visitors; and
6. to develop a common visual identity and public image for the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

3.1.2 Parks System Concept

The System, which is linear in nature, is based on public lands acquired to protect distinctive features and significant areas along the Escarpment. Feature areas are waterfalls, distinctive landforms associated with the Escarpment and special

communities and animal habitats. Historical and archaeological sites, often found associated with these feature areas, are also incorporated.

The Niagara Escarpment Parks System will consist of lands owned and managed by several agencies: the Ministry of Natural Resources, seven conservation authorities, the Niagara Parks Commission, Parks Canada, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ontario Heritage Foundation and municipalities. The Parks System includes lands that are considered by their managing agencies as public parks, such as provincial parks, certain conservation areas and municipal parks. In addition several areas are included which are not considered to be parks, such as certain conservation authority lands, county forests and the Bruce Trail. Including these lands advances the objective of protecting important Escarpment features and provides public access and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Ten nodal parks have been selected to play a distinctive role within the Parks System. The nodal park is designated as a key staging area and interpretive centre for a segment of the Escarpment and is

plant communities and animal habitats. Historical and archaeological sites, often found associated with these feature areas, are also incorporated.

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The Bruce Trail corridor serves as the common public linkage tying the parks, distinctive natural features and landforms together into the System.

As noted in Part 3.1 the System will consist of lands owned and managed by a number of agencies: the Ministry of Natural Resources, seven conservation authorities, the Niagara Parks Commission, Environment Canada - Canadian Parks Service, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Royal Botanical Gardens and municipalities. The System includes lands that are considered by their managing agencies public parks, such as provincial parks, certain conservation areas and municipal parks. In addition, areas are included which are not considered to be parks, such as certain conservation authority lands, county forests and the Bruce Trail. Including these lands advances the objective of protecting important Escarpment features and provides public access and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Nodal Parks

Because of the diverse environments found along the Escarpment, there are regional differences within the Parks System. To fully exploit these differences for the public benefit and to provide

the starting place from which to explore other nearby parks.

The 10 nodal parks and their managing agencies are:

1. Bruce Peninsula National Park (Environment Canada)
2. Skinner's Bluff Conservation Area (Grey Sauble Conservation Authority)
3. Inglis Falls Conservation Area (Grey Sauble Conservation Authority)
4. Walters Falls Conservation Area (Grey Sauble Conservation Authority)
5. Pretty River Valley Provincial Park (Ministry of Natural Resources)
6. Mono Cliffs Provincial Park (Ministry of Natural Resources)
7. Terra Cotta Conservation Area (Credit Valley Conservation Authority)
8. Crawford Lake/Rattlesnake Point Conservation Areas (Halton Region Conservation Authority)
9. Dundas Valley Conservation Area (Hamilton Region Conservation Authority)
10. Short Hills Provincial Park (Ministry of Natural Resources)

All areas considered to be part of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System are listed and described briefly in Appendix 1.

destination, and starting points within the Parks System, nine focal areas called Nodal parks have been selected to serve segments of the Escarpment. These are:

- . Cyprus Lake (Bruce Peninsula National Park)
- . Inglis Falls Conservation Area
- . Pretty River Valley Conservation Area
- . Mono Cliffs Provincial Park
- . Terra Cotta Conservation Area
- . Crawford Lake/Rattlesnake Point Conservation Area
- . Royal Botanical Gardens/Cootes Paradise
- . Dundas Valley Conservation Area
- . Balls Falls Conservation Area

Administratively, Nodal parks perform the function of visitor reception and information dissemination concerning park activities, points of interest, and attractions in surrounding Escarpment areas and communities.

Elements of the program would be

- . Orientation - to tell visitors where they are in relation to other parks, trails, natural features and points of interest.
- . Education - to stimulate an understanding of the Niagara Escarpment and its many natural and cultural values (e.g., World Biosphere Reserve).
- . Interpretation - to familiarize visitors with the features of any given park area.
- . Recreation - to identify and

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provide information on how to participate in nearby Escarpment recreational activities.

Literature promoting the Escarpment, the Plan and Niagara Escarpment Parks System would be available at the Nodal parks in order to promote the distinctiveness and visual identity of the System.

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3.1.3 Policies

The strength and public image of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System are entirely dependent upon the cooperation of the various park management agencies in complying with the policies of the Niagara Escarpment Plan. Coordination and consistency of purpose, management and identity for individual parks and for the Niagara Escarpment Parks System will be achieved through:

- a) the common pursuit, by all park management agencies, of the objectives of the Parks System; and
- b) the common application of a set of park planning and management policies to individual parks within the Parks System.

Allowance will be made for the other objectives of the numerous public park agencies in the System.

A Niagara Escarpment Parks System Manual will be prepared

3.1.3 Policies

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- a) the common pursuit, by all park management agencies of the objectives of the System; and
- b) the common application of a set of park planning and management policies to individual parks within the System; and
- c) the development of a distinct visual identity for the System through common signage and literature.

Allowance will be made for the other objectives of the numerous public park agencies in the System.

A Niagara Escarpment Parks System Manual will be prepared

which sets out minimum standards and general guidelines. The Manual will be prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources in consultation with all the public park agencies concerned.

which sets out minimum standards and general guidelines. The Manual will be prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources in consultation with all the public park agencies concerned and the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

The planning, design, development, maintenance and management of the Bruce Trail will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Niagara Escarpment Plan, the Bruce Trail Comprehensive Plan and management agreements with partner agencies.

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3.1.4 Park Classification Policy

Each park in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System will be assigned to a park classification, based on the predominant characteristics of the property. The classifications, as noted in Appendix 1, will serve as a guide to management and use of the parks and will be subject to confirmation at the time park plans are prepared.

Park classifications will ensure the maintenance of the variety and diversity intended in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System. It is recognized that some parks may not conform exactly to the policies of their assigned classification; the managing agencies will be encouraged to bring these parks into conformity over a number of years. It is also recognized that some parks may pursue objectives in addition to those presented in Part 3.1.1 (e.g.

3.1.4 Park Classification Policy

Parks in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System will be assigned a classification, based on the predominant characteristics of the property. Exceptions to the Classification policy include lands held by the Canadian Parks Service and lands acquired specifically for the Bruce Trail corridor. The classifications, as noted in Appendix 1 and on Map 10, will serve as a guide to management and use of the park and will be subject to confirmation at the time park plans are prepared.

Classifications will ensure the maintenance of the variety and diversity intended in the System. It is recognized that some parks may not conform exactly to the policies of their assigned classification; the managing agencies will be encouraged to bring these into conformity over a number of years. It is also recognized that some parks may pursue objectives in addition to those presented in Part 3.1.1 (e.g., flood control, resource

flood control, resource production).

There are six park classes:

- .Nature Reserve
- .Natural Environment
- .Recreation
- .Historical
- .Escarpment Access
- .Resource Management Area

The following brief descriptions form a basis upon which the managing agencies will develop more detailed guidelines for the classification, planning and management of the parks in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System. More detailed guidelines will be included in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System Manual.

Nature Reserve

These are areas which represent the distinctive natural areas and landforms found along the Niagara Escarpment. These parks serve to protect selected Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest. Management practices and uses in a nature reserve will ensure that the features and values for which the reserve was established remain protected in perpetuity.

Access to these areas will not be widely promoted and activities will be limited to those which can further scientific understanding and education (e.g. scientific research, natural history interpretation, and nature trails or the Bruce Trail). The minimum of facilities necessary to support these activities will be provided.

production).

There are six park classes:

- . Nature Reserve
- . Natural Environment
- . Recreation
- . Historical
- . Escarpment Access
- . Resource Management Area

The following brief descriptions form a basis upon which the managing agencies will develop more detailed guidelines for the classification, planning and management of the parks in the System. More detailed guidelines will be included in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System Manual.

Nature Reserve

These are areas which represent the most significant and distinctive natural areas and landforms found along the Niagara Escarpment. These areas also serve to protect selected Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest. Management practices and uses in a Nature Reserve will ensure that the features and values for which the reserve was established remain protected in perpetuity.

Access to these areas will not be widely promoted and activities will be limited to those which can further scientific understanding and education (e.g., scientific research, natural history interpretation, and nature trails or the Bruce Trail). The minimum of facilities necessary to support these activities will be provided.

Natural Environment Parks

These parks are characterized by the variety and combination of outstanding natural features, historical resources and outstanding landscape.

Natural Environment Parks provide opportunities for high quality recreation and for the protection of important natural and cultural features. Activities may range from back-country hiking in the interior of these areas to car-camping and day-use activities in the more developed or accessible areas.

Recreation Parks

These are some of the best recreational environments along the Escarpment. They either occur naturally or are capable of being developed to provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in attractive Escarpment surroundings. In Recreation Parks, management and development of park resources is appropriate in order to provide the recreational environment and facilities required to support a wide variety of activities. These parks may be day-use only, or may also offer facilities for overnight camping.

Historical Parks

These parks are intended to protect and interpret the distinctive resources representative of the Escarpment's archaeological and historical heritage. Development of facilities in these parks will be oriented primarily to the protection,

Natural Environment

These lands are characterized by the variety and combination of significant natural features, historical resources and outstanding landscapes.

Natural Environment areas provide opportunities for high quality recreation and for the protection of important natural and cultural features. Activities may range from back-country hiking in the interior of these areas to car-camping and day-use activities in the more developed or accessible areas.

Recreation

These are some of the best recreational environments along the Escarpment. They either occur naturally or are capable of being developed to provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in attractive Escarpment surroundings. In Recreation areas, management and development of resources is appropriate in order to provide the recreational environment and facilities required to support a wide variety of activities. These may be day-use only, or may also offer facilities for overnight camping.

Historical

These areas are intended to protect and interpret the distinctive resources representative of the Escarpment's archaeological and historical heritage. Development of facilities on these lands will be oriented primarily to the protection,

enhancement, and interpretation of the archaeological or historical characteristics of the site.

Escarpment Access

These areas will complement the larger, and in some cases, more developed parks, by providing opportunities for public access to the Niagara Escarpment at appropriate points along the Escarpment. These areas will be small and will provide modest facilities to support day-use activities at view points, rest areas, trailheads, picnic sites, scenic areas, fishing areas, beaches, or other points of interest.

New Escarpment Accesses may be established by the Ministry of Natural Resources, conservation authorities, or on the initiative of local municipalities or organizations such as service clubs.

Not all Escarpment Accesses are identified in Appendix 1.

Resource Management Areas

This classification includes certain public lands that are managed primarily to provide resource related benefits such as forest products, fish and wildlife, or flood control. These areas will provide many benefits, including recreation opportunities, the protection of important natural and cultural resources and resource products.

enhancement, and interpretation of the archaeological or historical characteristics of the site.

Escarpment Access

These areas will complement the larger, and in some cases, more developed parks, by providing opportunities for public access to the Niagara Escarpment at appropriate points along the Escarpment. These areas will be small and provide modest facilities to support day-use activities at view points, rest areas, trailheads, picnic sites, scenic areas, fishing areas, beaches, or other points of interest.

New Escarpment Accesses may be established by the Ministry of Natural Resources, conservation authorities, or on the initiative of local municipalities or organizations such as service clubs.

Not all Escarpment Accesses are identified in Appendix 1 or on Map 10 since new Accesses at strategic locations may be secured or acquired from time to time where a gap in the System has been identified (e.g., lack of public access).

Resource Management Areas

This classification includes certain public lands that are managed primarily to provide resource related benefits such as forest products, fish and wildlife, or flood control. These areas will provide many benefits, including recreation opportunities, the protection of important natural and cultural resources and resource products.

In most cases, these areas will undergo more intensive resource management than parks in the other classifications.

3.1.5 Park Zoning Policy

Park Zoning is essential to the orderly planning, development and effective management of a park. Zoning recognizes that every park includes a particular combination of significant resources, features and potential or existing development. Zoning will assign uses to lands in parks based on their significance for protection and their potential for recreation within the context of the Park Classification Policy. It is anticipated that plans for existing parks may not conform exactly with this policy. Park agencies will be encouraged to bring park plans into conformity with this policy.

The brief description of the six park zones that follows will be expanded by the management agencies as a component of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System Manual:

1. Nature Reserve Zones include significant natural features or areas which require careful management to ensure the long-term protection of these natural values.

2. Natural Zones include aesthetic landscapes in which a minimum of development is permitted to support low to moderate intensity recreational activities.

3. Access Zones

In most cases, these areas will undergo more intensive resource management than the other classifications.

3.1.5 Park Zoning Policy

Zoning is essential to the orderly planning, development and effective management of a park. Zoning recognizes that every park includes a particular combination of significant resources, features and potential or existing development. Zoning will assign uses to lands based on their significance for protection and their potential for recreation within the context of the Classification Policy. It is anticipated that some plans for existing parks may not conform exactly with this policy. Park agencies will be encouraged to bring such plans into conformity over a number of years when park plans are renewed or updated.

The brief description of the six zones that follows will be expanded by the management agencies as a component of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System Manual:

1. Nature Reserve Zones Include significant natural features or areas which require careful management to ensure the long-term protection of these natural values.

2. Natural Zones Include aesthetic landscapes in which a minimum of development is permitted to support low to moderate intensity recreational activities.

3. Access Zones

serve as staging areas (e.g. trailheads, parking lots) where minimal facilities support the use of Nature Reserve Zones and relatively undeveloped Natural and Historical Zones.

4. Historical Zones include significant archaeological or historical features or areas which require management that will ensure the long-term protection of the significant values.

5. Development Zones provide the main access to the park and facilities and services to support the recreational activities available (e.g. campgrounds, picnic areas, maintenance facilities).

6. Resource Management Zones provide for intensive resource management (e.g. forest management, fisheries management, water management, wildlife management, multiple-use management).

The zones can be applied to all park classes, except in the case of Natural Zones, Development Zones and Resource Management Zones which are not permitted in the Nature Reserve class.

Resource Management Zones will not be established in Provincial Parks. Other zones may be established and applied in specific circumstances to resolve special planning or management problems which cannot be accommodated by the above zones.

3.1.6 Park Planning Policy

Serve as staging areas (e.g., trailheads, parking lots) where minimal facilities support the use of Nature Reserve Zones and relatively undeveloped Natural and Historical Zones.

4. Historical Zones Include significant archaeological or historical features or areas which require management that will ensure the long-term protection of the significant values.

5. Development Zones Provide the main access to the park and facilities and services to support the recreational activities available (e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas, maintenance facilities).

6. Resource Management Zones Provide for intensive resource management (e.g., forest management, fisheries management, water management, wildlife management, multiple-use management).

The zones can be applied to all park classes, except in the case of Natural Zones, Development Zones and Resource Management Zones which are not permitted in the Nature Reserve class.

Resource Management Zones will not be established in Provincial Parks or on lands identified as being in an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (life science). Other zones may be established and applied in specific circumstances to resolve special planning or management problems which cannot be accommodated by the above zones.

3.1.6 Master/Management Planning

Policy

1. Park management agencies will prepare plans for each park in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System. Each Plan will establish policy guidelines for long-term protection, development and management of the park. Agencies involved with specific park plans must ensure that the implementation of the plan and operation of the park meet the requirements of The Environmental Assessment Act.
2. The land-use designations of the Niagara Escarpment Plan will be used as a guide in the park planning process instead of a final statement on permitted uses. Park zoning developed through the planning process takes precedence over land-use designations in the Niagara Escarpment Plan once a park plan is deemed not to conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
3. Parks without a plan are subject to the land-use policy designations of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
4. Park plans will provide for the zoning of parks and appropriate management prescriptions for each zone in the park.
5. The route of the Bruce Trail through the parks shall be identified as the Bruce Trail Corridor in park management plans and managed
1. Management agencies will prepare plans for each park in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System. Each Plan will establish policy guidelines for long-term protection, development and management of the park. Agencies involved with specific park plans must ensure that the implementation of the plan and operation of the park meet the requirements of The Environmental Assessment Act.
2. The land-use designations of the Niagara Escarpment Plan and Development Criteria in Part 2 will be used as a guide in the planning process instead of a final statement on permitted uses. Zoning developed through the park planning process takes precedence over land-use designations in the Niagara Escarpment Plan once a master/management plan is deemed not to conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
3. Parks without a park plan are subject to the land-use policy designations and Development Criteria of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
4. Park plans will provide for the zoning of parks and include appropriate management prescriptions for each zone in the park.
5. The existing and optimum route of the Bruce Trail through the park shall be identified in the master/management plans and

in cooperation with the
Bruce Trail Association.

6. A change in the classification of a park as a result of the park planning process shall not require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

3.2 The Bruce Trail

The Bruce Trail is an essential component of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System linking parks and natural features.

Where the route of the Bruce Trail has been changed by the cessation of existing informal agreements, a new route shall preferably be stabilized by negotiation of trail easements or other agreements with landowners. The determination of these new routes of the trail will be the result of a consultative process coordinated by the Bruce Trail Association involving landowners, municipal councils, and the Government of Ontario. The aim will be to

managed in cooperation with
the Bruce Trail Association.

6. A change in the classification of a park as a result of the master/management planning process shall not require an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan.
7. Once a master/management plan has been deemed not to conflict with the Niagara Escarpment Plan, undertakings approved within the master/management plan may be exempted from Development Control upon recommendation by the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

3.2 The Bruce Trail

The Bruce Trail is an essential component of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System linking parks and natural features through the establishment of a Trail corridor in conjunction with Bruce Trail Access Points and Overnight Rest Areas. The long-term goal is to secure a permanent corridor for the Bruce Trail along its entire length.

Where the route of the Bruce Trail does not follow the optimum route or where the optimum route has become available because the opportunity for acquisition has occurred, the preferred method of securing the Trail will be fee simple acquisition and lesser rights will be acquired where appropriate. Acquisition will occur on a willing seller basis.

The Optimum Route of the Bruce

work out, through cooperative effort, the best possible trail location for all concerned.

Where necessary, the Government of Ontario will support the outright purchase of land from willing sellers for the Bruce Trail. Securing a continuous route for the Bruce Trail will be accorded the same priority as establishing the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

Trail shall be determined by the Bruce Trail Association according to the locational standards and siting criteria in the Bruce Trail Comprehensive Plan. The process of final corridor selection and acquisition from willing sellers shall include consultations with partner agencies.

The Minister of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the Bruce Trail Association shall have the primary responsibility for the acquisition of the Bruce Trail Corridor. The Bruce Trail Association, Conservation Authorities, the Ontario Heritage Foundation and other appropriate agencies may also acquire lands for the Bruce Trail Corridor.

Once acquired, the Bruce Trail Association will be responsible for planning, designing, developing, maintaining and managing the Trail Corridor in accordance with the provisions of the Bruce Trail Comprehensive Plan and the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Securing a continuous Corridor for the Bruce Trail will be accorded the same priority as establishing and completing the other parks of the Niagara Escarpment Parks System.

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3.3 Municipal Parks

Municipal parks, not identified in Appendix 1 or on Map 10, may upon request and with agreement of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Niagara Escarpment Commission be included in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System. Such a

park could be added to the Plan and Plan Maps and be considered Public Land (in the Parks System) without requiring a Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendment provided the municipality or managing agency (e.g., local service club) was prepared to plan and manage the lands in accordance with Parts 3.14, 3.15 and 3.16.

In determining whether or not a municipal park should be part of the System the Ministry of Natural Resources and Niagara Escarpment Commission would have to be satisfied that the addition met the Objectives in Part 3.1.1 and Planning Concept outlined in Part 3.1.2.

PR #13
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3.4 Environment Canada - Canadian Parks Service

Environment Canada has agreed to reflect the intent of the Niagara Escarpment Plan in the management plan which is prepared for the Fathom Five National Marine Park and the Bruce Peninsula National Park.

Consultations will ensure that the National Park Management Plan has had the benefit of full provincial input into the preparation, review and selection of development and operational alternatives.

Environment Canada will allow the Bruce Trail Corridor to continue on national parklands since it is compatible with management plan objectives.

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3.5 Land Acquisition and Land Disposal

Acquisition

Where lands are acquired under the Niagara Escarpment Land Acquisition and Stewardship Programs to add to a park identified in Appendix 1, such lands are upon purchase considered Public Land (in the Parks System) and subject to the policies of Part 3. A Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendment is not required to include such lands on the Plan maps.

New Escarpment Accesses established under Part 3 may be added to the Plan and Plan maps and be considered Public Land (in the Parks System) without requiring a Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendment provided the Ministry of Natural Resources and Niagara Escarpment Commission are satisfied that such an addition would satisfy the Parks System Objectives in Part 3.1.1.

Disposal

Public land (in the Parks System) as identified on Maps 1 to 9 or lands acquired to secure the Bruce Trail Corridor may be disposed of and removed from the public land base without a Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendment provided that:

1. The disposal is considered minor in nature and would not result in the removal of a park from the System or change the boundary of a park in a significant manner. In this regard minor shall generally mean parcels of 2 ha (5 ac.) or less.
2. The disposal can be shown to be in conformity with land use provisions, new lot

standards and development criteria of Parts 1 and 2 of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

3. The disposal can be justified as being beneficial to the Escarpment Parks System Program. This includes exchanging surplus lands for lands having a higher environmental or recreational priority, and using the money to fund other acquisitions or projects.

Appendix 1

Appendix 1 - Escarpment Parks

The following is a brief description of the parks presently in the Niagara Escarpment Parks System. Parks marked with an asterisk are designated nodal parks in the system. The classification of each park is noted in brackets following the name.

1. Fathom Five National Marine Park

Canada's first national marine park embraces the Tobermory Islands and the surrounding waters and lakebed, caves, cliffs, historic lighthouses and shipwrecks and provides exceptional experiences for divers, hikers, boaters and campers. The park is managed by Environment Canada - Canadian Parks Service.

2. Bruce Peninsula National Park*

This national park located in St. Edmunds Township is ultimately scheduled to grow to 13,760 ha with Cyprus Lake Campground providing a focus for activities, such as, camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming and canoeing in one of the most impressive natural settings in Canada. From Georgian Bay cliffs to Lake Huron fens and bogs, it provides a rich diverse landscape to enjoy. The park is managed by Environment Canada - Canadian Parks Service.

3.6 Appendix 1 - Niagara Escarpment Parks

Appendix 1 which follows is a brief description of the Parks within the Niagara Escarpment Parks System. Parks marked with an asterisk are designated Nodal Parks in the System. The classification of each Park is noted in brackets following the name.

Notes

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A. BRUCE PENINSULA**1. Fathom Five National Marine Park**

(National Park)

Canada's first National Marine Park embraces the former Fathom Five mainland, the Tobermory Islands and the surrounding waters and lakebed, caves, cliffs, historic lighthouses and shipwrecks and provides exceptional experiences for divers, hikers, boaters and campers. The park is managed by Environment Canada - Canadian Parks Service. The islands and land base encompasses 1,957 ha.

2. Bruce Peninsula National Park* (National Park)

This National Park located in St. Edmunds Township is ultimately scheduled to grow to 13,760 ha with Cyprus Lake Campground providing a focus for activities, such as, camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming and canoeing in one of the most impressive natural settings in Canada. From Georgian Bay cliffs to Lake Huron fens and bogs, it provides a rich diverse landscape to enjoy. The park is managed by Environment Canada - Canadian Parks Service.

5. Cabot Head Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)

This 623.46 hectare candidate Provincial Nature Reserve includes large areas of natural and scientific interest, chosen both for their geological and their biological attributes. Cabot Head is used for fishing, hunting, hiking, canoeing and nature appreciation.

3. Cabot Head Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)

This 624 ha Provincial Nature Reserve includes large Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest, chosen both for their geological and their biological attributes. Cabot Head is used for fishing, hunting, hiking, canoeing and nature appreciation.

4. Laird Property
(Escarpment Access)

Donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation for recreational and educational purposes in 1987, this 37 ha property is located on the brow of the Escarpment overlooking Georgian Bay. The Ministry of Natural Resources plans minimal management. The optimum route of the Bruce Trail crosses the lands.

5. Devil's Monument
(Escarpment Access)

Assembled by the Bruce Trail Association between 1988 and 1990 this property includes the Escarpment cliff overlooking Georgian Bay. The lands also include the Devil's Monument, a dry sea stack which is provincially significant. An interpretive lookout has been constructed in conjunction with a trail system on the remainder of the site.

6. Cape Chin
(Escarpment Access)

Parcels of land comprising 44 hectares owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources include a shingle beach shoreline and relatively undisturbed forest lands. The land is used for hiking.

6. Cape Chin
(Escarpment Access)

Parcels of land comprising 44 ha owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources include a shingle beach shoreline and relatively undisturbed forest lands. The land is used for hiking.

**7.Smokey Head - White Bluff
Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)**

This Provincial Nature Reserve contains 347 hectares of forested land and geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. The Bruce Trail passes through this property.

**8.Lion's Head Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)**

This 526-hectare Provincial Nature Reserve is used for hiking, hunting, trapping, and forestry. The site contains a geological area of natural and scientific interest.

**9.Hope Bay Forest Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)**

Both geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest are contained in this 353-hectare Provincial Nature Reserve. A cave and potholes are among its significant geological features. The area is used for hiking, nature appreciation, viewing, hunting and trapping.

**10.Colpoys Bluff
(Escarpment Access)**

The Ministry of Natural Resources owns four parcels of land totalling 212 hectares along the north shore of Colpoys Bay. This land is used for hiking and contains several scenic viewpoints.

**7.Smokey Head - White Bluff
Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)**

This Provincial Nature Reserve contains 347 ha of forested land and geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. The Bruce Trail passes through this property.

**8.Lion's Head Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)**

This 526 ha Provincial Nature Reserve is used for hiking, This 526-hectare Provincial Nature Reserve is used for hiking, hunting, trapping, and forestry. The site contains a geological area of natural and scientific interest. The Bruce Trail Association has recently acquired an additional 80 ha to improve access to the area.

**9.Hope Bay Forest Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)**

Both geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest are contained in this 353 ha Provincial Nature Reserve. A cave and potholes are among its significant geological features. The area is used for hiking, nature appreciation, viewing, hunting and trapping.

**10.Colpoys Bluff
(Escarpment Access)**

The Ministry of Natural Resources owns four parcels of land totalling 212 ha along the north shore of Colpoys Bay. This land is used for hiking and contains several scenic viewpoints.

B. GEORGIAN BAY/GREY COUNTY**11. Spirit Rock Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)**

This is a heavily-wooded area on the Escarpment owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority overlooking Colpoys Bay. This 90-hectare property is used for hiking and cross-country skiing.

**12. Bruce's Caves Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)**

Prominent cliffs and wave-cut caves are the main geologic features in this 17-hectare property which is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. Recreation uses include hiking, cross-country skiing and picnicking.

**13. Colpoy Lookout
(Escarpment Access)**

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this small nine-hectare shoreline park overlooking Colpoys Bay. This property is used for picnicking, swimming, boating and fishing.

**14. Skinner's Bluff Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)**

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns two tracts totalling 310 hectares which overlap geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. These properties are used for hunting, hiking, cross-country skiing and forest management.

15. Slough of Despond**11. Spirit Rock Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)**

This is a heavily-wooded area on the Escarpment owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority overlooking Colpoys Bay. This 90 ha property is used for hiking and cross-country skiing.

**12. Bruce's Caves Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)**

Prominent cliffs and wave-cut caves are the main geologic features in this 88 ha property which is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. Recreation uses include hiking, cross-country skiing and picnicking.

**13. Colpoy Lookout
(Escarpment Access)**

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this small 9 ha shoreline park overlooking Colpoys Bay. This property is used for picnicking, swimming, boating and fishing.

**14. Skinner's Bluff Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)**

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns two tracts totalling 480 ha which overlap geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. These properties are used for hunting, hiking, cross-country skiing and forest management.

15. Slough of Despond

(Natural Environment)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 180-hectare property which contains parts of geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. The area is used for hiking, nature interpretation, cross-country skiing and forest management. The Slough of Despond is described by biologists as a glacial lagoon and reflects the environment at the site thousands of years ago.

16. Kemble Mount Management Area
(Natural Environment)

Kemble Mount Management Area, 134 hectares in size, is part of a large biological area of natural and scientific interest. The area is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority, and is used for viewing, hiking, cross-country skiing and forest management.

17. Gowan Lake
(Natural Environment)

A biological area of natural and scientific interest and wildlife habitat are features of this undeveloped 80-hectare property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The property is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an agreement forest.

18. Lindenwood
(Natural Environment)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 240-hectare wooded area along the Escarpment. Recreation uses include hiking, cross-country skiing and nature appreciation.

(Natural Environment)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 180 ha property which contains parts of geological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. The area is used for hiking, nature interpretation, cross-country skiing and forest management. The Slough of Despond is described by biologists as a glacial lagoon and reflects the environment at the site thousands of years ago.

16. Kemble Mount Management Area
(Natural Environment)

Kemble Mount Management Area, 134 ha in size, is part of a large biological area of natural and scientific interest. The area is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority, and is used for viewing, hiking, cross-country skiing and forest management.

17. Gowan Lake
(Natural Environment)

A biological area of natural and scientific interest and wildlife habitat are features of this undeveloped 80 ha property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The property is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an agreement forest.

18. Lindenwood
(Natural Environment)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 240 ha wooded area along the Escarpment. Recreation uses include hiking, cross-country skiing and nature appreciation. In 1988 the Bruce Trail Association secured an

additional 76 ha with frontage on Bass Lake.

19. Indian Creek Management Area
(Natural Environment)

Indian Creek flows through this 22-hectare property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The parcel is a mixture of swamp, forest and cleared land.

20. The Glen Management Area
(Resource Management Area)

These Escarpment lands include the headwaters of Mud Creek and wetlands located above the Escarpment. This 700-hectare property is used for hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and wildlife management.

21. Keppel Forest
(Resource Management Area)

This 225-hectare property is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and is devoted to forest and wildlife management.

22. Indian Falls Conservation Area
(Recreation)

Indian Falls consists of 21 hectares of land including Indian Creek and Indian Falls. The property is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and is used for picnicking, hiking and nature interpretation.

23. Brookholm
(Escarpment Access)

This 10-hectare parcel is

19. Indian Creek Management Area
(Natural Environment)

Indian Creek flows through this 22 ha property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The parcel is a mixture of swamp, forest and cleared land.

20. The Glen Management Area
(Resource Management Area)

These Escarpment lands include the headwaters of Mud Creek and wetlands located above the Escarpment. This 800 ha property is used for forest management, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and wildlife management. In 1989 the Bruce Trail Association secured an additional 22 ha for the Trail.

21. Keppel Forest

(Resource Management Area)

This 225 ha property is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and is devoted to forest and wildlife management.

22. Indian Falls Conservation Area

(Recreation)

Indian Falls consists of 21 ha of land including Indian Creek and Indian Falls. The property is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and is used for picnicking, hiking and nature interpretation.

23. Brookholm

(Escarpment Access)

This 10 ha parcel is managed by the Grey Sauble Conservation

managed by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. It includes the Escarpment face and a scenic lookout and is used for hiking and cross-country skiing.

24. Pottawatomi Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 12-hectare property which includes the Escarpment face, the Pottawatomi River and Jones Falls. It is used for picnicking, fishing, hiking and cross-country skiing.

25. West Rocks
(Natural Environment)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 58-hectare heavily-wooded Escarpment area within the City of Owen Sound. The property features viewpoints and trails with hiking and cross-country skiing being the main uses.

26. Inglis Falls Conservation Area*
(Natural Environment)

The Sydenham River flows over the Escarpment at Inglis Falls. Several geologic sites exist in this 215-hectare property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. Swimming, fishing, picnicking, hiking and cross-

Authority. It includes the Escarpment face and a scenic lookout and is used for hiking and cross-country skiing.

24. Pottawatomi Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 12 ha property which includes the Escarpment face, the Pottawatomi River and Jones Falls. It is used for picnicking, fishing, hiking and cross-country skiing.

25. Springmount Forest
(Resource Management Area)
This 98 ha County Forest property located outside Owen Sound is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. In addition to forest and wildlife management, uses include nature appreciation and hiking. The Escarpment face defines the north limit of this wooded tract.

26. West Rocks
(Natural Environment)
The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 58 ha heavily-wooded Escarpment area within the City of Owen Sound. The property features viewpoints and trails with hiking and cross-country skiing being the main uses.

27. Inglis Falls Conservation Area*
(Natural Environment)
The Sydenham River flows over the Escarpment at Inglis Falls. Several geologic sites exist in this 215 ha property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. Swimming, fishing, picnicking, hiking and cross-

country skiing are the main uses.

27. East Rocks
(Escarpment Access)

East Rocks is a small 1.2-hectare picnic and lookout area. The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns the property which includes a lookout tower built as a Centennial project sponsored by Owen Sound high schools.

28. Sydenham Forest
(Resource Management Area)

This area consists of two properties together comprising 67 hectares which are owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The property is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an agreement forest.

29. Bayview Escarpment Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)

This 439-hectare Provincial Nature Reserve contains hardwood forest representative of the Escarpment. There are several viewpoints. Current uses include nature appreciation, hiking, hunting and trapping.

30. Bognor Marsh Management Area
(Resource Management Area)

Bognor Marsh is a source area for the Bighead River. Fishing, hunting, hiking, cross-country skiing and wildlife management are the main activities in the 525-hectare park owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority.

31. Spey River Forest East

country skiing are the main uses.

28. East Rocks
(Escarpment Access)

East Rocks is a small 1.2 ha picnic and lookout area. The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns the property which includes a lookout tower built as a Centennial project sponsored by Owen Sound high schools.

29. Sydenham Forest (West and East)
(Resource Management Area)

This area consists of two properties together comprising 67 ha which are owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The property is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an Agreement forest.

30. Bayview Escarpment Provincial Nature Reserve
(Nature Reserve)

This 500 ha Provincial Nature Reserve contains hardwood forest representative of the Escarpment. There are several viewpoints. Current uses include nature appreciation, hiking, hunting and trapping.

31. Bognor Marsh Management Area
(Resource Management Area)

Bognor Marsh is a source area for the Bighead River. Fishing, hunting, hiking, cross-country skiing and wildlife management are the main activities in the 525 ha park owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority.

32. Spey River Forest East

(Classification to be determined)

This forested property is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an agreement forest. The property includes an area of natural and scientific interest.

32. Walters Falls Conservation Area*
(Natural Environment)

Walters Creek flows over the Escarpment at Walters Falls. Fishing, hiking and cross-country skiing take place in this 31-hectare property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority.

33. Rocklyn Creek
(Resource Management Area)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 200-hectare area which includes Rocklyn Creek, a waterfall and a geologic site. The property is used primarily for hiking.

34. Griersville (Blantyre)
(Escarpment Access)

This area comprises 170 hectares and is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The property is used for hiking.

35. Fairmount

(Resource Management Area)

This 130 ha forested property is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an Agreement forest. The property includes an area of natural and scientific interest.

33. Robson Lakes Natural Area
(Nature Reserve)

These 40 ha owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority contain part of an ecological area of natural and scientific interest. The property is being managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an Agreement forest.

34. Walters Falls Conservation Area

(Natural Environment)

Walters Creek flows over the Escarpment at Walters Falls. Fishing, hiking and cross-country skiing take place in this 31 ha property owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority.

35. Rocklyn Creek
(Resource Management Area)

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns this 200 ha area which includes Rocklyn Creek, a waterfall and a geologic site. The property is used primarily for hiking.

36. Griersville (Blartyre)
(Escarpment Access)

This area comprises 170 ha and is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. The property is used for hiking.

37. Fairmount

(Escarpment Access)

The Ministry of Natural Resources owns this 25-hectare property which is used for hiking.

36. Epping Lookout
(Escarpment Access)

This is a small, five-hectare roadside picnic area owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. There is a viewpoint overlooking the Beaver Valley.

37. Robson Lakes Natural Area
(Classification to be determined)

These 40 hectares owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority contain part of an ecological area of natural and scientific interest. The property is being managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as an agreement forest.

38. Beaverdale Forest Area
(Natural Environment)

This 60-hectare property on the west side of the Beaver Valley is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority.

(Escarpment Access)

The Ministry of Natural Resources owns this 25 ha property which is used for hiking.

38. Epping Lookout
(Escarpment Access)

This is a small 5 ha roadside picnic area owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. There is a viewpoint overlooking the Beaver Valley.

39. Beaverdale Forest Area
(Natural Environment)

This 100 ha property on the west side of the Beaver Valley is owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and managed as Agreement forest by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

40. Epping Commons
(Escarpment Access)

This 102 ha Beaver Valley property was donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1988. The lands include the wooded tableland above the Escarpment, the rock face/talus slope and fields below. Managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources the recreational potential includes hiking and scenery appreciation.

39. Wodehouse Creek Management Area

(Resource Management Area)

This 100-hectare Grey Sauble Conservation Authority property is used for hiking, nature interpretation and wildlife management.

40. Beaver Valley Lowlands
(Resource Management Area)

The Ministry of Natural Resources owns 540 hectares and the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority 220 hectares of land in several parcels along the Beaver Valley. This area is used for canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

41. Old Baldy
(Natural Environment)

Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns 40 hectares at Old Baldy. This area contains part of a biological area of natural and scientific interest: Scenic lookouts, hiking and picnicking areas are provided.

42. Wodehouse Karst
(Resource Management Area)

The Ministry of Natural Resources manages 314 hectares and the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority 30 hectares in this area of geological importance. The site includes sinkholes and a disappearing creek. Uses include hiking, forestry, hunting and trapping.

43. Hogg's Falls
(Resource Management Area)

This 83-hectare parcel along the upper Beaver Valley is owned by

41. Wodehouse Creek Management Area

(Resource Management Area)

This 100 ha Grey Sauble Conservation Authority property is used for hiking, nature interpretation and wildlife management.

42. Beaver Valley Lowlands
(Resource Management Area)

The Ministry of Natural Resources owns 580 ha and the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority 220 ha of land in several parcels along the Beaver Valley. This area is used for canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

43. Old Baldy
(Natural Environment)

Grey Sauble Conservation Authority owns 60 hectares at Old Baldy. This area contains part of a biological area of natural and scientific interest. Scenic lookouts, hiking and picnicking areas are provided.

44. Wodehouse Karst
(Resource Management Area)

The Ministry of Natural Resources manages 314 ha and the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority 30 ha in this area of geological importance. The site includes sinkholes and a disappearing creek. Uses include hiking, forestry, hunting and trapping.

45. Hogg's Falls
(Resource Management Area)

This 83 ha parcel along the upper Beaver Valley is owned by the Ministry of Natural

the Ministry of Natural Resources. Significant biological, geological and fisheries resources are protected.

44. Eugenia Falls Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

Eugenia Falls consists of 23 hectares owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and lies within a large biological area of natural and scientific interest. Uses include cross-country skiing, hiking, picnicking and viewing the spectacular 30-metre Eugenia Falls.

45. Duncan Crevice Caves Provincial Park
(Classification to be determined)

This 161-hectare Provincial Park is used for nature appreciation, hiking, hunting and trapping. The site contains a biological area of natural and scientific interest.

46. Kolapore Uplands
(Resource Management Area)

These extensive holdings are owned by the Province (1,825 hectares), Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (840 hectares) and the County of Grey (80 hectares). The Kolapore area offers a range of recreational opportunities including hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting and fishing. The area is also managed to protect a geological area of natural and scientific interest and to provide resource benefits from the forest.

Resources. Significant biological, geological and fisheries resources are protected.

46. Eugenia Falls Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

Eugenia Falls consists of 23 ha owned by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority and lies within a large biological area of natural and scientific interest. Uses include cross-country skiing, hiking, picnicking and viewing the spectacular 30-metre Eugenia Falls. In 1988 the Bruce Trail Association secured an additional 1.6 ha for the Trail.

47. Duncan Crevice Caves Provincial Park
(Nature Reserve)

This 161 ha Provincial Park is used for nature appreciation, hiking, hunting and trapping. The site contains a biological area of natural and scientific interest.

48. Kolapore Uplands

(Resource Management Area)

These extensive holdings are owned by the Province (2,180 ha), Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (840 ha) and the County of Grey (160 ha). The Kolapore area offers a range of recreational opportunities including hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting and fishing. The area is also managed to protect a geological area of natural and scientific interest and to provide resource benefits from the forest.

47. Loree
(Escarpment Access)

This 26-hectare site is located above the Escarpment in the Blue Mountain Area. Uses include hiking, viewing and nature appreciation.

48. Craigleith Provincial Park
(Recreation)

This 66-hectare Provincial Park is located along Highway 26, and offers facilities for camping and water-based activities on Georgian Bay. The park contains exposed fossiliferous shales.

49. Petun Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)

Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority owns this 40-hectare parcel of land which includes a significant geologic site. The property includes a scenic lookout and is used mainly for hiking and snowshoeing.

50. Pretty River Valley Provincial Park*
(Natural Environment)

Pretty River Valley Provincial Park comprises 808 hectares. The park contains areas of natural and scientific interest which include the Escarpment, the Gibraltar moraine and the headwaters of Pretty River.

51. Rob Roy Forest
(Escarpment Access)

This forest and scenic lookout is owned partly by the Province (40 hectares) and partly by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (34 hectares).

49. Loree
(Escarpment Access)

This 26 ha site is located above the Escarpment in the Blue Mountain Area. Uses include hiking, viewing and nature appreciation.

50. Craigleith Provincial Park
(Recreation)

This 66 ha Provincial Park is located along Highway 26. This 66-hectare Provincial Park is located along Highway 26, and offers facilities for camping and water-based activities on Georgian Bay. The park contains exposed fossiliferous shales.

51. Petun Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)

Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority owns this 40 ha parcel of land which includes a significant geologic site. The property includes a scenic lookout and is used mainly for hiking and snowshoeing.

52. Pretty River Valley Provincial Park*
(Natural Environment)

Pretty River Valley Provincial Park comprises 808 ha. The park contains areas of natural and scientific interest which include the Escarpment, the Gibraltar moraine and the headwaters of Pretty River.

53. Rob Roy Forest
(Escarpment Access)

This forest and scenic lookout is owned partly by the Province (34 ha) and partly by the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (47 ha).

**C. NOTTAWASAGA HIGHLANDS/DUFFERIN
HILLS**

52. Nottawasaga Lookout
(Escarpment Access)

Provincial land comprising 215 hectares is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. There is a scenic lookout and a route for the Bruce Trail.

53. Devil's Glen Provincial Park
(Classification to be determined)

A small six-hectare Provincial Park (Recreation Class) lies adjacent to 47 hectares of public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The park provides access to the Bruce Trail. The adjacent land contains a portion of the Mad River Valley.

54. Nottawasaga Bluffs
Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)

This 37-hectare property owned by the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority is used for hiking, snowshoeing and picnicking.

55. Lavender Falls
(Nature Reserve)

This candidate Provincial Park encompasses significant biological and geological sites and an important cold water fishery (the Noisy River). The Bruce Trail passes through the property.

56. Pine River Fishing Area
(Resource Management Area)

The Ministry of Natural

54. Nottawasaga Lookout
(Escarpment Access)

Provincial land comprising 240 ha is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. There is a scenic lookout and a route for the Bruce Trail.

55. Devil's Glen Provincial Park
(Recreation)

A small 6 ha Provincial Park lies adjacent to 47 ha of public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The park provides access to the Bruce Trail. The adjacent land contains a portion of the Mad River Valley.

56. Nottawasaga Bluffs
Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)

This 68 ha property owned by the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority is used for hiking, snowshoeing and picnicking. The Bruce Trail crosses the property.

57. Noisy River
(Nature Reserve)

This Provincial Nature Reserve encompasses significant biological and geological sites and an important cold water fishery (the Noisy River). The Bruce Trail passes through the 290 ha property.

58. Pine River Fishing Area
(Resource Management Area)

The Ministry of Natural Resources manages 76 ha in the

Resources manages 76 hectares in the Pine River Valley which is used as a public fishing area and for hunting and picnicking.

Pine River Valley which is used as a public fishing area and for hunting and picnicking.

59. Mulmur Hills

(Escarpment Access)

This scenic 26 ha property in the Mulmur hills was secured to provide for Bruce Trail access. The property includes a prominent valley feature which is part of an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (Earth Science).

57. Boyne Valley Provincial Park (Natural Environment)

This 452-hectare Provincial Park includes biological and geological areas of natural and scientific interest. The Bruce Trail passes through this property.

60. Boyne Valley Provincial Park (Natural Environment)

This 452 ha Provincial Park includes biological and geological areas of natural and scientific interest. The Bruce Trail passes through this property.

58. Mono Cliffs Provincial Park* (Natural Environment)

Mono Cliffs Provincial Park comprises 631 hectares. Areas of natural and scientific interest include the Mono Rocks Outliers, forested cliffs and lowlands. The area is popular for hiking and cross-country skiing. The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority owns 98 hectares of land adjoining the Park.

61. Mono Cliffs Provincial Park* (Natural Environment)

Mono Cliffs Provincial Park comprises 690 ha. Areas of natural and scientific interest include the Mono Rocks Outliers, forested cliffs and lowlands. The area is popular for hiking and cross-country skiing.

59. Scott's Falls (Nature Reserve)

This candidate Provincial Park of 485 hectares includes biological and geological areas of natural and scientific interest. The area is used for hiking, fishing and nature appreciation.

62. Hockley Valley (Nature Reserve)

This Provincial Nature Reserve of 485 ha includes biological and geological areas of natural and scientific interest. The area is used for hiking, fishing and nature appreciation.

60. Humber Valley
(Escarpment Access)

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority owns 35 hectares along the Humber River. The property is used for picnicking, cross-country skiing and hiking.

61. Mono Mills Lowlands
(Escarpment Access)

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority owns this 1.5-hectare property in the Humber River Valley. The lands were acquired for headwater protection.

62. Glen Haffy Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority owns this multi-use, 390-hectare property. Located along the Humber River, this area is used for fishing, hiking, picnicking, camping and cross-country skiing.

63. Sligo Hill
(Resource Management Area)

This 2.17-hectare property is owned by the Credit River Valley Conservation Authority and provides access to the East Credit River for fisheries purposes.

64. Forks of the Credit Provincial Park
(Natural Environment)

The 280-hectare Provincial Park includes several important geological sites and the remains of a hydro power plant at

63. Humber Valley
(Escarpment Access)

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority owns 35 ha along the Humber River. The property is used for picnicking, cross-country skiing and hiking.

64. Mono Mills Lowlands
(Escarpment Access)

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority owns this 1.5 ha property in the Humber River Valley. The lands were acquired for headwater protection.

D. HALTON ESCARPMENT/CALEDON HILLS

65. Glen Haffy Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority owns this multi-use, 455 ha property. Located along the Humber River, this area is used for fishing, hiking, picnicking, camping and cross-country skiing.

66. Sligo Hill
(Resource Management Area)

This 125 ha property is owned by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority and provides access to the East Credit River for fisheries purposes.

67. Forks of the Credit Provincial Park
(Natural Environment)

The 320 ha Provincial Park includes several important geological sites and the remains of a hydro power plant at Cataract Falls. The park is

Cataract Falls. The park is popular for fishing, hiking, picnicking and scenic viewing.

popular for fishing, hiking, picnicking and scenic viewing.

**68. Willoughby Property
(Natural Environment)**

Secured through both donation and acquisition in 1986 this 45 ha property is located in one of the most scenic portions of the Escarpment. Bounded on the west by the Village of Belfountain the lands for the most part are forested, very natural and rugged. Managed by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority future uses include trail activities, education, nature appreciation and interpretation of early industrial activity associated with the Escarpment (e.g., quarrying). Recreational development will be low intensity in nature).

**65. Belfountain Conservation Area
(Recreation)**

The Credit Valley Conservation Authority operates a 10-hectare intensively-used recreation area within the Village of Belfountain.

**69. Belfountain Conservation Area
(Recreation)**

The Credit Valley Conservation Authority operates a 10 ha intensively-used recreation area within the Village of Belfountain.

**66. Terra Cotta Forest
(Nature Reserve)**

The area includes part of a biological area of natural and scientific interest owned by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority. There are two properties totalling 56 hectares.

**70. Terra Cotta Forest
(Nature Reserve)**

The area includes part of a biological area of natural and scientific interest owned by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority. There are several properties totalling 102 ha. The lands were augmented in 1989 by the donation of 36 ha through the Ontario Heritage Foundation by the Jacquith's.

**67. Terra Cotta Conservation Area*
(Natural Environment)**

The Credit Valley Conservation

71. Terra Cotta Conservation Area*

(Natural Environment)
The Credit Valley Conservation Authority owns this 175 ha

Authority owns this 161-hectare property which is used for camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, fishing, picnicking and swimming.

68. Silver Creek
(Nature Reserve)

The Escarpment and Silver Creek gorge highlight this nature area owned by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority. The property comprises 371 hectares and is used primarily for educational and interpretive purposes.

69. Scotsdale Farm
(Natural Environment)

The 253-hectare Scotsdale Farm is a donation to the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Stewart Bennett, the previous owner, was recognized as one of Canada's most accomplished Shorthorn cattle breeders, making Scotsdale Farm one of the best known in the area. The property includes forest, wetlands and tributaries of the Silver Creek.

70. Limehouse Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Credit Valley Conservation Authority owns this property of 76 hectares which includes limekilns, an abandoned railroad, ruins of an old mill, a hiking trail and the Black Creek.

71. Speyside
(Resource Management Area)

This 20-hectare parcel of Crown land is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as a

property which is used for camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, fishing, picnicking and swimming.

72. Silver Creek
(Nature Reserve)

The Escarpment and Silver Creek gorge highlight this nature area owned by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority. The property comprises 390 ha and is used primarily for educational, interpretive and trail-related purposes (e.g., the Bruce Trail).

73. Scotsdale Farm
(Natural Environment)

The 250 ha Scotsdale Farm was donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Stewart Bennett, the previous owner, was recognized as one of Canada's most accomplished Shorthorn cattle breeders, making Scotsdale Farm one of the best known in the area. The property includes forest, wetlands, and tributaries of the Silver Creek. It is managed in conjunction with the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

74. Limehouse Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Credit Valley Conservation Authority owns this property of 76 ha which includes limekilns, an abandoned railroad, ruins of an old mill, a hiking trail and the Black Creek.

75. Speyside
(Resource Management Area)
This 20 ha parcel is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as a multiple-use recreation area. The property is

multiple-use recreation area. The property is used for forest management, hiking and nature appreciation.

72. Tirion Tract
(Resource Management Area)

This 20-hectare block of forested land is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

73. Esquesing and Escarpment Tracts
(Escarpment Access)

The Halton Region Conservation Authority owns two separate parcels totalling 42 hectares. The properties contain forested land and the brow of the Niagara Escarpment.

74. Hilton Falls Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 952-hectare natural area includes the Sixteen Mile Creek and Hilton Falls. Recreation uses include picnicking, hiking and cross-country skiing. The property is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority (548 hectares) and the Regional Municipality of Halton (393 hectares).

75. Kelso Conservation Area
(Recreation)

A recreation area with facilities for picnicking, camping, swimming, boating, downhill skiing and historical interpretation. The Halton Region Conservation Authority owns this 235-hectare property.

used for forest management, hiking and nature appreciation.

76. Tirion Tract
(Resource Management Area)

This 20 ha block of forested land is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

77. Esquesing and Escarpment Tracts
(Escarpment Access)

The Halton Region Conservation Authority owns two separate parcels totalling 42 ha. The properties contain forested land and the brow of the Niagara Escarpment. In 1990, a bridge spanning the Dufferin Quarry gap was approved to facilitate Bruce Trail access.

78. Hilton Falls Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This natural area includes the Sixteen Mile Creek and Hilton Falls. Recreation uses include picnicking, hiking and cross-country skiing. The property is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority (585 ha) and the Regional Municipality of Halton (393 ha).

79. Kelso Conservation Area
(Recreation)

A recreation area with facilities for picnicking, camping, swimming, boating, downhill skiing and historical interpretation. The Halton Region Conservation Authority owns this 235 ha property.

**76. Ontario Agriculture Museum
(Historical)**

This 32-hectare parcel was acquired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food in order to display artifacts of Ontario's agricultural heritage.

**77. Crawford Lake/Rattlesnake
Point Conservation Areas*
(Natural Environment)**

This 372-hectare natural area contains prominent Escarpment bluffs, a glacial valley and a meromictic lake. The property is used for hiking, cross-country skiing, picnicking and rockclimbing and is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority. Future plans include the completion of an education/interpretation centre and reconstructed Indian Village.

**78. Crawford Forest Tract
(Natural Environment)**

This 123-hectare site is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority (112

**80. Ontario Agriculture Museum
(Historical)**

This 32 ha outdoor complex is owned by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The property contains 30 display buildings, illustrating articles, documents, implements and livestock relating to the heritage and evolution of agriculture in Ontario. The Ministry conducts educational/interpretive school programs by reservation and special public events during the summer months.

**81. Crawford Lake/Rattlesnake
Point Conservation Areas*
(Natural Environment)**

This 470 ha natural area contains prominent Escarpment bluffs, a glacial valley and a meromictic lake. The property is used for hiking, cross-country skiing, picnicking and rockclimbing and is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority. Future plans include the completion of an education/interpretation centre and reconstructed Indian Village.

82. Yaremko Forest

(Resource Management Area)
Donated in 1987 to the Ontario Heritage Foundation this 20 ha parcel is managed by the Halton Region Conservation Authority. The property consists of mature hardwood forest on undulating to rugged terrain. Recreational uses consist primarily of passive trail activities.

**83. Crawford Forestry Tract
(Natural Environment)**

This 123 ha site is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority (112 ha) and the Ontario Heritage Foundation (10

hectares) and the Ontario Heritage Foundation (10 hectares). It is a forestry and geologic area which has an ancient dried-up waterfall. The area is used for hiking.

79.Yaremko-Ridley Park
(Natural Environment)

This 70-hectare property contains Escarpment forest and a small lake nestled within a buried Escarpment trench. Most of the property (50 hectares) was donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation by the Yaremkos and Ridleys. The remaining (20 hectares) lands are owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

80.Mount Nemo Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 98-hectare property contains a prominent bluff on the Niagara Escarpment. An abandoned quarry, farm fields and forest land make up the majority of the land with activities currently limited to hiking and viewing. The property is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

81.Lake Medad Forestry Tract
(Resource Management Area)

This 28-hectare property, owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority, contains a forested bog.

ha). It is a forestry and geologic area which has an ancient dried-up waterfall. The area is used for hiking.

84.Yaremko-Ridley Park
(Natural Environment)

This 70 ha property contains Escarpment forest and a small lake nestled within a buried Escarpment trench. Most of the property (50 ha) was donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation by the Yaremkos and Ridleys. The remaining (20 ha) lands are owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

85.Freeman Property
(Nature Reserve)

Acquired by the Halton Region Conservation Authority in 1989 for natural heritage protection with the help of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, this 20 ha parcel protects a forested portion of the Bronte Creek Valley.

86.Mount Nemo Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 130 ha property contains a prominent bluff on the Niagara Escarpment. An abandoned quarry, farm fields and forest lands make up the majority of the land above the Escarpment with activities currently limited to Bruce Trail access, hiking and viewing. The property is owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

87.Lake Medad Forest
(Nature Reserve)

This 36 ha area, owned by the Halton Region Conservation Authority, contains a forested bog and the scenic Medad Valley. Included is the lands donated in

1988 by the Ludwig family.

88. Cedar Springs Trail

(Escarpment Access)

This 3.2 ha property is partially forested and traversed by the Bruce Trail. Excellent vistas of Burlington, Hamilton, Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario and the Burlington Skyway are available from the area.

89. Nelson Cliffs

(Natural Environment)

The remains of a worked-out quarry are located within this 35 ha area. The property is partially forested and traversed by the Bruce Trail. The parcel is also identified as being within an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (earth science).

90. Waterdown Woods

(Natural Environment)

The 122 ha area is a combination of upland hardwood forest interspersed with open fields. It is crossed by the Bruce Trail. The Escarpment affords viewpoints towards Burlington and Hamilton Bay.

91. Grindstone Creek

(Nature Reserve)

Grindstone Creek falls over the Escarpment in a series of low waterfalls. South of Waterdown the forested valley is deeply incised and there are several excellent geologic exposures making the area an Earth Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest. Also within the valley is the Smokey Hollow, an area identified as a future historic park site because of its local significance. The Bruce Trail is an attraction in the area.

92. Clappison Woods**(Natural Environment)**

The lands are found both above and below the Escarpment and consist of intermittent watercourses, forest and fields. In addition to the Bruce Trail, the 78 ha property is used locally for hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobile trails. Part of the Clappison Woods includes a 3.2 ha property owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation on the face of the Escarpment, which is managed by the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

93. Patterson Ridge**(Escarpment Access)**

Patterson Ridge is a 16 ha Conservation Area owned by the Royal Botanical Gardens. The majority of the lands are forested and lie on the brow or face of the Escarpment. Part is traversed by the Bruce Trail.

E. DUNDAS VALLEY/HAMILTON
ESCARPMENT
94. Borer's Falls Conservation Area**(Nature Reserve)**

The 87 ha Borer's Falls Conservation Area is comprised of a number of notable features including the Borer's Creek and waterfalls, two deep ravines, scarp and talus slopes, dense forest cover with rare floral species and limited developable tableland. The lands support an environmentally sensitive area designation based on geologic, ecological, educational, and recreational attributes. Recreational uses are passive.

95. Royal Botanical**Gardens/Cootes Paradise*****(Natural Environment)**

The Royal Botanical Gardens holds in excess of 600 ha around the provincially-significant (Area of Natural and Scientific Interest) Cootes Paradise. Included are tracts of forest, marshland and meadow. Topographically the Gardens comprises large open water areas, ravinelands, tablelands, stream valleys and over 3.2 km of the face of the Niagara Escarpment with a falls at Rock Chapel over 23 metres high. Biologically the Gardens has an excellent range of plants, birds, animals and fish, amphibia and reptiles.

An active nature interpretation program is conducted in the natural areas. The Nature Centre at the Arboretum entrance contains exhibits, photographs and living material of interest to the visitors.

Raspberry House, located on Royal Botanical Gardens land, is the headquarters for the Bruce Trail Association.

82.Spencer Gorge Wilderness Area
(Natural Environment)

This 40-hectare area, owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority, contains a biological area of natural and scientific interest. The area is used for hiking, viewing and picnicking.

83.Crook's Hollow
(Historical)

This 40-hectare park, owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority, includes facilities for picnicking, fishing, hiking and historical interpretation.

84.Christie Conservation Area

96.Spencer Gorge Wilderness Area
(Natural Environment)

This 40 ha area, owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority, contains a biological area of natural and scientific interest. The area is used for hiking, viewing and picnicking.

97.Crook's Hollow
(Historical)

This 42 ha park, owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority, includes facilities for picnicking, fishing, hiking and historical interpretation.

98.Christie Conservation Area

(Recreation)

This multi-purpose conservation project is used for swimming, boating, picnicking and fishing. The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 356-hectare property.

85. Summit Bog Muskeg Preserve
(Nature Reserve)

A 12-hectare kettle bog with representative vegetation is owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority.

86. Dundas Valley Conservation Area*
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns some 808 hectares in the Dundas Valley. The western portion of the Dundas Valley contains important ecological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. The lands are used for nature appreciation, hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing and picnicking. A trail centre is located in the eastern part of the valley.

87. Tiffany Falls
(Escarpment Access)

This five-hectare area is owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority and is used for hiking and nature interpretation.

87a. Iroquois Heights Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 85-hectare area located at the brow of the Niagara Escarpment. The

(Recreation)

This multi-purpose conservation project is used for swimming, boating, picnicking and fishing. The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 356 ha property.

99. Summit Bog Muskeg Preserve
(Nature Reserve)

A 12 ha kettle bog with representative vegetation is owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority.

100. Dundas Valley Conservation Area*
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns some 965 ha in the Dundas Valley. The western portion of the Dundas Valley contains important ecological and biological areas of natural and scientific interest. The lands are used for nature appreciation, hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing and picnicking. A trail centre is located in the eastern part of the valley.

101. Tiffany Falls
(Escarpment Access)

This 5 ha area is owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority and is used for hiking and nature interpretation.

102. Iroquois Heights Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 85 ha area located at the brow of the Niagara Escarpment. The property contains a mix of

property contains a mix of biological habitats and ecological succession stages that is of regional significance. The abandoned Brantford-Hamilton Railway line bisects the property. The Bruce Trail crosses the property.

88. Mount Albion Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 50-hectare property, owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority, is used for hiking, cross-country skiing and as a scenic look-out.

89. Felker's Falls Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 30-hectare park which is used for picnicking and hiking. The property includes a scenic lookout, a waterfall and a gorge.

90. Stoney Creek Battlefield
(Historical)

This 12-hectare park owned by the Niagara Parks Commission is used for day-use recreation activities. A monument and historic buildings commemorate the significance of the site.

biological habitats and ecological succession stages that is of regional significance. The abandoned Brantford-Hamilton Railway Line bisects the lands. The Bruce Trail crosses the property.

103. Sam Lawrence Park
(Natural Environment)
Located in the City of Hamilton this 4 ha Escarpment park overlooks Lake Ontario. It is crossed by the Bruce Trail. Originally donated by Sam Lawrence this site has the potential for geological interpretation. It is owned and managed by the City.

104. Mount Albion Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 50 ha property, owned by the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority, is used for hiking, cross-country skiing and as a scenic lookout.

105. Felker's Falls Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 30 ha park which is used for picnicking and hiking. The property includes a scenic lookout, a waterfall and a gorge.

106. Stoney Creek Battlefield
(Historical)

This 12 ha park owned by the City of Stoney Creek is used for day-use recreation activities. A monument and historical buildings commemorate the significance of the site.

91. Devil's Punch Bowl
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this scenic picnic area of 25 hectares. The property includes a geologic area of natural and scientific interest, a waterfall and a gorge.

92. Vinemount Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 16-hectare property, a portion of which is used for hiking and picnicking.

93. Winona Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 58-hectare Escarpment property. This site contains an ecological area of natural and scientific interest and provides access to the Bruce Trail.

94. Woolverton Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)

This 16-hectare property is owned by Ontario Hydro and managed by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority for Bruce Trail access and natural area protection.

95. Beamer Memorial Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority owns this 53-hectare property which is used for picnicking and hiking. The property contains areas of ecological and geological

107. Devil's Punch Bowl
(Natural Environment)
The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this scenic picnic area of 25 ha. The property includes a geologic area of natural and scientific interest, a waterfall and a gorge.

108. Vinemount Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)
The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 16 ha property, a portion of which is used for hiking and picnicking.

109. Winona Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)
The Hamilton Region Conservation Authority owns this 58 ha Escarpment property. This site contains an ecological area of natural and scientific interest and provides access to the Bruce Trail.

E. NIAGARA PENINSULA

110. Woolverton Conservation Area
(Escarpment Access)
This 19 ha property is managed by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority for Bruce Trail access and natural area protection. The recently acquired Peak Investments lands off Woolverton Road provides two excellent viewpoints for hikers.

111. Beamer Memorial Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)
The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority owns this 56 ha property which is used for picnicking and hiking. The property contains areas of ecological and geological significance. This area is also

significance. This area is also popular for viewing the annual hawk migration.

popular for viewing the annual hawk migration. An additional 5.5 ha was donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1988. These lands provide access to the Bruce Trail along the Escarpment.

96. Mountainview Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 25-hectare parcel is owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority and is used primarily for hiking.

97. Cave Springs
(Nature Reserve)

This area includes a forested Escarpment plain, crevasse valleys, cliff face, several lookouts and archaeologic sites. About 18 hectares are currently in public ownership, the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority owns four hectares and the Ministry of Natural Resources owns 14 hectares.

98. Ball's Falls Conservation Area
(Historical)

The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority owns this 90-hectare property which is

112. Thirty Mile Creek
(Escarpment Access)

Acquired in 1989 this 10 ha property provides access for the Bruce Trail and natural area protection. The lands contain part of the Thirty Mile Creek terraced valley which is provincially-significant (Area of Natural and Scientific Interest) and a waterfall. Future uses could include picnicking and interpretation.

113. Mountainview Conservation Area

(Natural Environment)
This 25 ha parcel is owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority and is used primarily for hiking.

114. Cave Springs
(Nature Reserve)

This area includes a forested Escarpment plain, crevasse valleys, cliff face, several lookouts and archaeologic sites. About 22 ha are currently in public ownership. The lands are managed by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority.

115. Ball's Falls Conservation Area*
(Historical)

The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority owns this 90 ha property which is used for camping and day-use activities.

used for camping and day-use activities. This area includes historic buildings, ruins, two waterfalls and areas of ecological and biological significance. The area is extensively used for historical and conservation/education programs and is the site for numerous community and authority-sponsored festival events.

**99. Louth Conservation Area
(Nature Reserve)**

This 32-hectare area, owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, lies within an ecological area of natural and scientific interest. The property is used for hiking, nature appreciation and viewing.

**100. Rockway Conservation Area
(Nature Reserve)**

Picnicking and hiking are the main uses of the 85-hectare site owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. The property is located within an ecological area of natural and scientific interest and includes a scenic waterfall. Activities in the area include nature-viewing and cross-country skiing.

**101. St. John's Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)**

This 32-hectare tract of land is owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. Hiking and nature interpretation are popular. The area includes a

This area includes historic buildings, ruins, two waterfalls and areas of ecological and biological significance. The area is extensively used for historical and conservation/education programs and is the site for numerous community and authority-sponsored festival events. In 1984 the Ellis family donated a further 24 ha in the Twenty Mile Creek to the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The Conservation Authority manages the lands as part of its Ball's Falls holding.

**116. Louth Conservation Area
(Nature Reserve)**

This 32 ha area, owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, lies within an ecological area of natural and scientific interest. The property is used for hiking, nature appreciation and viewing.

**117. Rockway Conservation Area
(Nature Reserve)**

Picnicking and hiking are the main uses of the 85 ha site owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. The property is located within an ecological area of natural and scientific interest and includes a scenic waterfall. Activities in the area include nature-viewing and cross-country skiing.

**118. St. John's Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)**

This 32 ha tract of land is owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. Hiking and nature interpretation are popular. The area includes a man-made trout pond. There are

man-made trout pond. There are spectacular floral displays during the Spring and Fall at this site. St. John's includes a portion of Twelve Mile Creek, the only cold water, spring-fed creek in the Niagara Region.

102.Short Hills Provincial Park*
(Natural Environment)

Features in this 661-hectare Provincial Park include a re-entrant valley of the Escarpment, a scenic waterfall and land bridge. The area contains several ecological and geological features of significance.

103.Welland Canal
(Natural Environment)

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority holds approximately 294 hectares in the Plan Area along the Welland Canal. Some of the area has the potential for recreational uses, such as hiking, viewing, and historical appreciation (e.g. Old Canal Area) where it does not conflict with the primary commercial shipping and industrial activity.

104.Woodend Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 40-hectare property is owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. The main uses are hiking, outdoor education and an interpretive centre.

spectacular floral displays during the Spring and Fall at this site. St. John's includes a portion of Twelve Mile Creek, the only cold water, spring-fed creek in the Niagara Region.

119.Short Hills Provincial Park
(Natural Environment)

Features in this 680 ha Provincial Park include a re-entrant valley of the Escarpment, a scenic waterfall and land bridge. The area contains several ecological and geological features of significance.

120.Welland Canal
(Natural Environment)

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority holds approximately 294 ha in the Plan Area along the Welland Canal. Some of the area has the potential for recreational uses, such as hiking, viewing, and historical appreciation (e.g., Old Canal Area) where it does not conflict with the primary commercial shipping and industrial activity.

121.Woodend Conservation Area
(Natural Environment)

This 40 ha property is owned by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority. The main uses are hiking, outdoor education and an interpretive centre.

122.Queenston Quarry
(Natural Environment)

The Niagara Parks Commission obtained title from Steetley Industries Ltd. on this 40 ha property in 1987 (part donation, part purchase). In addition to

its historic and natural attributes the property also provides an important link for the Bruce Trail.

105. Queenston Heights (Brock's Monument)
(Historical)

This historical park situated at the southern end of the Niagara Escarpment is owned and operated by the Niagara Parks Commission. A monument and several plaques commemorate General Isaac Brock and the War of 1812. The area is used for picnicking, hiking and day-use recreation. About 30 hectares are located within the Plan Area.

123. Queenston Heights (Brock's Monument)
(Historical)

This historical park situated at the southern end of the Niagara Escarpment is owned and operated by the Niagara Parks Commission. A monument and several plaques commemorate General Isaac Brock and the War of 1812. The area is used for picnicking, hiking and day-use recreation. About 30 ha are located within the Plan Area.

Appendix 2

APPENDIX 2 - DEFINITIONS

The following definitions have been compiled to assist the reader with the interpretation of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Accessory Building or Structure - a detached building or structure that is not used for human habitation, the use of which is naturally and normally incidental to, subordinate to, or exclusively devoted to a principal use or building and located on the same lot.

Aggregate - gravel, sand, clay, shale, stone, earth or other prescribed material defined in The Pits and Quarries Control Act.

Agricultural Use - the land, building or structure used for the purpose of animal husbandry, horticulture, beekeeping, dairying, fallow, field crops, fruit farming, fur farming, market gardening, pasturage, poultry keeping, mushroom farming or any other farming use and may include growing, raising, small scale packing and storing of produce on the premises and other similar uses

APPENDIX 2 - DEFINITIONS**Notes**

The following definitions have been compiled to assist the reader with the interpretation of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Accessory Building or Structure - a detached building or structure that is not used for human habitation, the use of which is naturally and normally incidental to, subordinate to, or exclusively devoted to a principal use or building and located on the same lot.

Accessory Use - the use of any land, building or structure which is subordinate to and exclusively devoted to the principal use located on the same lot. PR #20

After Use - the change in use of any land, building or structure within a Mineral Resource Extraction Area to a use other than that which is permitted under the Permitted Uses. PR #11

Aggregate - means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock other than metallic ores, or other prescribed material under The Aggregate Resources Act. PR #20

Agricultural Use - the land, building or structure used for the purpose of animal husbandry, horticulture, beekeeping, dairying, fallow, field crops, fruit farming, fur farming, market gardening, pasturage, poultry keeping, mushroom farming or any other farming use and may include growing, raising, small scale packing and storing of produce on the premises and other similar uses

customarily carried out in the field of general agriculture.

Agriculture Operation - the carrying out of an agricultural use.

Animal Kennel - a building, structure or premises used for the raising or boarding of dogs, cats or other household pets.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest - areas of land and water containing natural landscape features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. The most significant of such areas along the Niagara Escarpment are identified in District Guidelines published in 1983 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and were previously identified as candidate nature reserves in two reports prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources in 1976, "Significant Natural Areas Along the Niagara Escarpment" and "Earth Science Candidate Nature Reserves on the Niagara Escarpment".

customarily carried out in the field of general agriculture.

Agriculture Operation - the carrying out of an agricultural use.

Animal Kennel - a building, structure or premises used for the raising or boarding of dogs, cats or other household pets.

Annually - shall mean the calendar year from January 1 to December 31.

PR #20

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest - areas of land and water containing natural landscape features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. The most significant of such areas along the Niagara Escarpment are identified in District Land Use Guidelines published in 1983 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and were previously identified as candidate nature reserves in two reports prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources in 1976, "Significant Natural Areas Along the Niagara Escarpment" and "Earth Science Candidate Nature Reserves on the Niagara Escarpment".

PR #20

Biosphere Reserve - as established by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere Program is a representative example of ecologically significant landscapes adjoined by areas of human use. The Reserve is made up of a protected core of undisturbed land together with nearby areas

PR #20

showing some of the ways in which once similar landscapes are being managed to meet human needs.

Bruce Trail - a continuous footpath from Queenston to Tobermory on which users can experience on foot the scenic, natural, wooded, pastoral and culturally significant areas of the Niagara Escarpment.

PR #13

Bruce Trail Access Points - property managed and/or acquired in whole or in part for the purpose of providing public access to the Bruce Trail (e.g., parking areas).

PR #13

Bruce Trail Comprehensive Plan - the long-term strategy document adopted and approved by the Board of Directors of the Bruce Trail Association setting out the framework for the planning, acquisition, design, development, management and maintenance of the Bruce Trail.

PR #13

Bruce Trail Corridor - property managed and/or acquired in whole or in part under Part 3 of the Niagara Escarpment Plan or by other means for the purpose of securing the Bruce Trail and facilitating the establishment of Overnight Rest Areas and Bruce Trail Access Points.

PR #13

By-law/Zoning By-law - a document providing land use controls and related administration prepared under Section 34 of The Planning Act, approved by the Ontario Municipal Board, to implement an official plan or secondary plan.

PR #10

Campground - an area used for a range of overnight camping experiences, from tenting to

Campground - an area used for a range of overnight camping experiences, from tenting to

serviced trailer sites, including accessory facilities which support the use, such as administration offices, laundry facilities, washrooms, support recreational facilities, but not including the use of mobile homes or trailers on a permanent year-round basis.

Carrying Capacity - capacity of a site to support use without substantial negative impact on environmental features such as water quality, natural vegetation, soil, wildlife population and visual attractiveness.

Compatible - where the building, structure, activity or use blends, conforms or is harmonious with the Escarpment's ecological, physical, visual or cultural environment.

Conservation - the wise management of the environment in a way which will maintain, restore, enhance and protect its quality and quantity for sustained benefit to man and the environment.

Cottage Industry - an occupation conducted as an accessory use within a single family dwelling by one or more of its residents. A cottage industry may include occupations such as dressmaking, upholstering, weaving, baking, ceramic-making, painting, sculpting and the repair of personal effects.

Cultural Landscape - a cultural landscape is the product of man's activities over time in modifying the landscape for his own purpose, and is an aggregation of man-made features such as a village, farmland,

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Cultural Landscape - a cultural landscape is the product of man's activities over time in modifying the landscape for his own purpose, and is an aggregation of man-made features such as a village, farmland,

waterways, transportation corridors, and other artifacts.

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Cumulative effect - the effect on the Escarpment environment as a result of the incremental impacts of development when considered in conjunction with other past, present and possible future actions, occurring over a period of time and area.

PR #15

Deeryards - an area where deer concentrate during the winter months.

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Domestic Purposes - those purposes for the property owner's use and not for sale to the public.

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Dwelling Unit - one or more habitable rooms designed for the use of one family in which sanitary and kitchen facilities are provided for the exclusive use of such family, and having a private entrance.

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Easement - a negotiated interest in the land of another which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land.

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Ecological(ly)(ally) - the sum total of all the natural and cultural conditions which influence and act upon all life forms including man.

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Escarpment - see the preamble of this Plan for a description of the Niagara Escarpment. The single word "Escarpment" used in this document means the Niagara Escarpment.

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Escarpment Brow (Edge) - the uppermost point of the Escarpment slope or face. It may be the top of a rock cliff,

Escarpment Brow (Edge) - the uppermost point of the Escarpment slope or face. It may be the top of a rock cliff,

or where the bedrock is buried, the most obvious break in slope associated with the underlying bedrock.

Escarpment Related Landforms - the physical features of the land associated with the Escarpment and created by erosion, sedimentation and glaciation, often including such features as moraines, lakes, river valleys, beach ridges, drumlins and kames.

Escarpment Slope (Face) - the area between the brow and toe of the Escarpment and usually characterized by a steep gradient. Where the rise occurs in the form of a series of steps, the slope also includes the terraces between the steps.

Escarpment Toe (Base) - the lowest point on the Escarpment slope or face determined by the most obvious break in slope associated with the bedrock or landforms overlying the bedrock.

Essential - that which is deemed necessary to the public interest after all alternatives have been considered.

Existing Uses - the use of any land building or structure legally existing on the day of approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Existing Lot of Record - a lot held under distinct and separate ownership from all abutting lots as shown by a registered conveyance in the records of the Land Registry Office at the time of the approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Government of Ontario.

or where the bedrock is buried, the most obvious break in slope associated with the underlying bedrock.

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Escarpment Toe (Base) - the lowest point on the Escarpment slope or face determined by the most obvious break in slope associated with the bedrock or landforms overlying the bedrock.

Essential - that which is deemed necessary to the public interest after all alternatives have been considered.

Existing Legal Non-Conforming Uses - the use of any land building or structure legally existing on the day of approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Existing Lot of Record - a lot held under distinct and separate ownership from all abutting lots as shown by a registered conveyance in the records of the Land Registry Office at the time of the approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan by the Government of Ontario or lots created in conformity with the

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provisions of the Niagara Escarpment Plan since June 12, 1985.

Farm Cluster - a group of farm buildings, which includes the farm dwelling, on a property actively involved in agricultural use.

Farm Cluster - a group of farm buildings, which includes the farm dwelling, on a property actively involved in agricultural use.

Farm Pond - a pond which is considered by the implementing authority to be essential to an active and viable farm operation, and no feasible water supply alternative exists.

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Fisheries Management - the management of fish habitat and fish population for the purpose of sustaining and improving the quality and quantity of fish.

Fisheries Management - the management of fish habitat and fish population for the purpose of sustaining and improving the quality and quantity of fish.

Flood Plain - the area, usually lowlands, adjoining the channel of a river, stream or water course which has been or may be covered by flood water during a regional flood or a one-in-one-hundred-year flood.

Flood Plain - the area, usually lowlands, adjoining the channel of a river, stream or water course which has been or may be covered by flood water during a regional flood or a one-in-one-hundred-year flood.

Forest Management - the management of forests for the production of wood and wood products and to provide outdoor recreation, to maintain, restore or enhance environmental conditions for wildlife, and for the protection and production of water supplies.

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Groundwater Infiltration Area - an area where the porous nature of the surficial materials allows significant percolation of water into the groundwater system.

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Group Home - means a residence that is licensed or funded by a Public Agency for the accommodation of three to ten

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persons, exclusive of staff, living under supervision in a single housekeeping unit and who, by reason of their emotional, mental, social or physical condition or legal status, require a group living arrangement for their well being.

Headwaters - the source area of a stream.

Heritage Property - features in or on the land or underwater and considered to be a consultable record of past human activities, endeavours or events (e.g. buildings, street furniture, engineering works, planting and archaeological sites).

High Water Mark - the mark made by the action of water under natural conditions on the shore or bank of a body of water which action has been so common and usual that it has created a difference between the character of the vegetation or soil on one side of the mark and the character of the vegetation and soil on the other side of the mark.

Home Industry - a small scale use providing a service primarily to the rural farming community and which is accessory to a single-family dwelling or agricultural operation. A home industry may be conducted in whole or in part in an accessory building and may include a carpentry shop, a metal working shop, a welding shop, an electrical shop or blacksmith's shop, etc., but does not include an auto repair or paint shop, or furniture stripping.

Home Occupation - an occupation

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Home Occupation - an occupation

which provides a service as an accessory use within a single-family dwelling performed by one or more of its residents. Such occupations may include services performed by an accountant, architect, auditor, dentist, medical practitioner, engineer, insurance agent, land surveyor, lawyer, realtor, planner or hairdresser.

Implementing Authority - the body/bodies responsible for the administration of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Incidental Use - a use (e.g. swimming pool) normally accessory to but not an essential part of an existing use.

Institutional Use - use of land, building or structure for some public or social purpose, but not for commercial purposes, and may include governmental, religious, educational, charitable, philanthropic, hospital or other similar or noncommercial use to serve the immediate community.

Lot - a parcel or tract of land which is recognized as a separate parcel of land under the provisions of **The Planning Act**, and includes a lot created by consent for mortgage purposes where the mortgage has not been discharged.

Mineral Resources - aggregate and other structural materials, industrial and metallic minerals, and petroleum resources.

which provides a service as an accessory use within a single-family dwelling performed by one or more of its residents. Such occupations may include services performed by an accountant, architect, auditor, dentist, medical practitioner, engineer, insurance agent, land surveyor, lawyer, realtor, planner or hairdresser.

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Institutional Use - use of land, building or structure for some public or social purpose, but not for commercial purposes, and may include governmental, religious, educational, charitable, philanthropic, hospital or other similar or noncommercial use to serve the immediate community.

Local Municipality - a city, town, village and township.

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Lot - a parcel or tract of land which is recognized as a separate parcel of land under the provisions of **The Planning Act**, and includes a lot created by consent for mortgage purposes where the mortgage has not been discharged.

Mineral Resources - aggregate and other structural materials, industrial and metallic minerals, and petroleum resources.

Natural Environment - the air, land and water or any combination or part thereof, of the Province of Ontario.

New Lots - lots registered in the Land Registry Office after the approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Niagara Escarpment - a description of the Niagara Escarpment is provided in the introduction of this document. The single word "Escarpment" used in this document means the Niagara Escarpment.

Official Plan - a document approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, containing objectives and policies established primarily to provide guidance for the physical development of a municipality or a part thereof, while having regard to relevant social, economic and environmental matters.

Open Landscape Character - the system of rural features, both natural and man-made which makes up the rural environment, including forests, slopes, streams and stream valleys, hedgerows, agricultural fields, etc.

Natural Environment - the air, land and water or any combination or part thereof, of the Province of Ontario.

New Lots - lots registered in the Land Registry Office after the approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Niagara Escarpment - a description of the Niagara Escarpment is provided in the introduction of this document. The single word "Escarpment" used in this document means the Niagara Escarpment.

Niagara Escarpment Land Acquisition and Stewardship Program - the program adopted and funded by the Province at the time of approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan to ensure completion of the Parks System identified in Part 3. Stewardship also includes programs to stimulate public awareness and protection of the Niagara Escarpment environment.

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Official Plan - a document approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, containing objectives and policies established primarily to provide guidance for the physical development of a municipality or a part thereof, while having regard to relevant social, economic and environmental matters.

Open Landscape Character - the system of rural features, both natural and man-made which makes up the rural environment, including forests, slopes, streams and stream valleys, hedgerows, agricultural fields, etc.

Original Township Half Lot - half of an original township lot where the township was originally surveyed into 80-hectare (200 acre) lots.

Original Township Lot - the township lot as shown on an original plan where an original plan is a plan certified by the Surveyor General as being the original plan of an original survey. Generally, in Ontario original township lots are 40 hectares (100 acres). However, larger and smaller original township lots exist.

Park Plans - Master or Management plans for parks prepared by the agencies listed in Part 3 of this document.

Pit - land from which unconsolidated aggregate has been, is being or may be excavated as defined in **The Pits and Quarries Control Act** or successor thereto, but does not include a wayside pit.

Preservation - the maintenance of natural or cultural heritage features in their current or original form, and the maintenance of the natural environment to allow natural processes to continue undisturbed by human intervention.

Original Township Half Lot - half of an original township lot where the township was originally surveyed into 80-hectare (200 acre) lots.

Original Township Lot - the township lot as shown on an original plan where an original plan is a plan certified by the Surveyor General as being the original plan of an original survey. Generally, in Ontario original township lots are 40 hectares (100 acres). However, larger and smaller original township lots exist.

Overnight Rest Areas - property managed and/or acquired in whole or in part for the purpose of allowing small basic unserviced camping sites for Bruce Trail users.

PR #13

Park Plans - master or management plans for parks prepared under Part 3 of this document.

PR #13

Pit - means land or land under water from which unconsolidated aggregate is being or has been excavated, and that has not been rehabilitated, but does not mean land or land under water excavated for a building or other work on the excavation site or in relation to which an order has been made under subsection 1(3) of **The Aggregate Resources Act**.

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Preservation - the maintenance of natural or cultural heritage features in their current or original form, and the maintenance of the natural environment to allow natural processes to continue undisturbed by human intervention.

Progressive Rehabilitation - the regrading and revegetation of areas disturbed through mineral resource extraction carried out in conjunction with an active mineral resource extraction operation, such as, stabilization and revegetation of slopes; but does not include any major regrading toward an after use.

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Protection - ensuring that human activities are not allowed to occur which will result in the unacceptable degradation of the quality of an environment.

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Public Agency - any Federal, Provincial, County or Municipal agency and includes any commission, board, authority or department, including Ontario Hydro, established by such agency exercising any power or authority under a Statute of Canada or Ontario.

Public Agency/Body - any Federal, Provincial, County or Municipal agency and includes any commission, board, authority or department, including Ontario Hydro, established by such agency exercising any power or authority under a Statute of Canada or Ontario. The Bruce Trail Association shall be deemed to be a public agency/body with respect to the role of the Association under Part 3 of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

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Quarry - land from which consolidated aggregate has been, is being or may be excavated as defined in The Pits and Quarries Control Act, but does not include a wayside pit.

Quarry - means land or land under water from which consolidated aggregate is being or has been excavated and that has not been rehabilitated, but does not mean land or land under water excavated for a building or other work on the excavation site or in relation to which an order has been made under subsection 1(3) of The Aggregate Resources Act.

PR #20

Recreational Development - those activities and associated tourism facilities designed to provide recreational and tourism

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opportunities for the use of local residents and the travelling public.

Regionally Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest - areas identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Conservation Authorities, municipalities and other agencies as having ecological or geological/geomorphological value at the regional level.

Rehabilitation - the restoration of land from which aggregate has been excavated to its former use or condition which is or will be compatible with adjacent uses.

Secondary Plan - a plan for a specific geographic area of a municipality which has been approved as an amendment to an official plan by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Such a plan is prepared when there is a need for more specific policies to guide future development approved in an official plan under The Planning Act.

Sediment Control Device - a structure which traps and filters sediment.

Single Family Dwelling - a separate building containing not more than one dwelling unit and may include a chalet, cottage or mobile home.

opportunities for the use of local residents and the travelling public.

Regionally Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest - areas identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Conservation Authorities, municipalities and other agencies as having ecological or geological/geomorphological value at the regional level.

Rehabilitation - the restoration of land from its former use or condition which is, or will be, compatible with adjacent uses and the objectives and policies of the Niagara Escarpment Plan (e.g., restoration of land from which aggregate has been extracted).

Secondary Plan - a plan for a specific geographic area of a municipality which has been approved as an amendment to an official plan by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Such a plan is prepared when there is a need for more specific policies to guide future development approved in an official plan under The Planning Act.

Sediment Control Device - a structure which traps and filters sediment.

Single Family Dwelling - a separate building containing not more than one dwelling unit and may include a chalet, cottage, mobile home or group home.

Small-scale - means a use, building or structure having a floor area of less than 460 sq.m (5000 sq.ft.).

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PR #12

Small-scale Licensed Pit or Quarry - a pit or quarry having a licensed area of extraction of not more than 8 ha (20 ac.) and producing not more than 50,000 tonnes annually.

PR #11

Source Area - areas of obvious groundwater discharge (e.g. springs, and prominent seeps).

Source Area - a spring or wetland which serves as the origin or source of surface or groundwater systems.

PR #15

Stream - is a feature having defined bed and banks, through which water flows at least part of the year.

PR #15

Talus Slope - the slope created by the mass of broken rock which accumulates at the base of the cliff face along the Escarpment.

Talus Slope - the slope created by the mass of broken rock which accumulates at the base of the cliff face along the Escarpment.

Tonne - a metric measurement, 1,000 kilograms or 2,205 pounds.

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Top of Streambank - the upper edge of the slope of the stream valley where the land levels off; or where there is a flood plain, to the top of slope above the flood plain.

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Trail Activities - recreation oriented to trails, (e.g. horseback riding, cross-country skiing, hiking, snowmobiling).

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Unserviced Campsites - campsites which are not individually provided with water, sewer or electrical services.

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Unstable Slopes - slopes which are or may be subject to erosion such as mass movement, slumping, landslides, mudflows or rock falls.

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Utility - a water supply, storm or sanitary sewage, gas or oil pipeline, the generation, transmission and distribution of

Utility - a water supply, storm or sanitary sewage, gas or oil pipeline, the generation, transmission and distribution of

electric power, steam or hot water, towers, telegraph and telephone lines and other cabled services, waste collection or disposal or management, a public transportation system, licensed broadcasting receiving and transmitting facilities, or any other similar works or systems necessary to the public interest.

Veterinary Clinic - the office of a veterinary surgeon and premises for the treatment of animals.

Watershed Management - the analysis, protection, development, operation and maintenance of the land, vegetation and water resources of a drainage basin.

Wayside Pit or Quarry - lands from which consolidated or unconsolidated aggregate is excavated for use in a project of a public authority and that is worked outside the limits of the right-of-way of a highway, but does not include a licensed pit or quarry.

Wetlands - areas with shallow standing water (less than two metres deep) until about July 1, in most years. Wetlands are divided into four major categories: swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wildlife Management - the management of wildlife habitats

electric power, steam or hot water, towers, telegraph and telephone lines and other cabled services, waste collection or disposal or management, a public transportation system, licensed broadcasting receiving and transmitting facilities, or any other similar works or systems necessary to the public interest.

Veterinary Clinic - the office of a veterinary surgeon and premises for the treatment of animals.

Watercourse - a natural course, which may not have a defined bed or bank, over which water flows during periods of spring melt or heavy rainfall.

PR #15

Watershed Management - the analysis, protection, development, operation and maintenance of the land, vegetation and water resources of a drainage basin.

Wayside Pit or Quarry - as prescribed under Part III of The Aggregate Resources Act, lands from which consolidated or unconsolidated aggregate is excavated for use in a project of a public authority and that is worked outside the limits of the right-of-way of a highway, but does not include a licensed pit or quarry.

PR #20

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Wildlife Management - the management of wildlife habitats

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